GLENDALE GROWTH
TOLD BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED:
For month $205,817
Year to date ...$205,817
GLENDALE, THE CITY OF A THOUSAND WELCOMES

Glendale Daily Press

(FULL LEASED WIRE—UNITED PRESS ASSOCIATIONS)

Vol. 2—No. 15 GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1922 THREE CENTS

IF YOU LIKE MUSIC
join the community chorus and add your voice and help to a good organization in Glendale. Every voice makes it better.

BANQUET TO OPEN GUNS IN SCOUT DRIVE

Scout Council to Start Campaign for $4500 Fund

IN CHAMBER ROOMS

All Organizations in City Have Been Invited to Party

Friday evening, January 27, has been set by the Boy Scout council for the firing of the first big gun in securing the finances necessary for putting over the boy scout work in this vicinity for 1922. A banquet will be held in the new chamber of commerce banquet room, at which representatives from practically every civic, educational, fraternal, patriotic and religious organization in the city will be present.

Invitations have been sent out by Roy L. Kent, secretary of the council. However, there are so many organizations in Glendale that it is quite possible that some have been overlooked, and in this case such organizations are asked to communicate with Mr. Kent at once in order that reservations may be made.

250 May Attend

As the banquet room, though the largest and most spacious in Glendale, can only accommodate 250 people comfortably, it has been necessary to limit the attendance to that number. Accordingly, no one may attend the banquet without first securing a table ticket. These have already been sent to the heads of the various organizations.

Tables Named

Over 50 organizations are included on the invitation list. Each organization or group of representatives will be seated at individual tables, and a card bearing the names will be placed upon the table.

Artistic Program

An unusually attractive and entertaining program has been arranged by the committee handling the banquet. Talented song birds, Spencer Robinson and Harry Girard are scheduled to give their usual high-class entertainment of songs. Anyone who has heard Harry A. James, the English entertainer and monologue artist, knows of the excellent quality of his artistic ability. William Bode will direct the orchestra.

Strong Speakers

The men especially selected to address the gathering are all good speakers and make a strong combination. They include Stuart W. French, president of the Pasadena Boy Scout council; E. B. DeGroot, scout executive of the Los Angeles Scout council; and Charles B. Guthrie, chairman of the committee on finance of the Verdugo Hills District Boy Scout council.

Need Support

Glendale is the pioneer city in scouting on the coast. It was in this city that the first troop of boy scouts in California was fostered 11 years ago. Glendale introduced boy scouting to the "land of golden sunshine." The men who organized the council here have seen the great work that scouting does. They have visualized the great good that will come of a properly organized and disciplined body of boys who have as their highest ideal their duty to God and the doing of a kind act to someone daily. Such an organization is essential to any community. Glendale needs these right-living, clean-thinking boys, and will get back of the newly organized council with the same enthusiasm and vim with which it attacks anything that is for the city's welfare.

STEAL ENGINE

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 19.—police and deputy sheriffs are seeking two youths who stole a switch engine from the Chicago & Northwestern railroad round house at New Butler, a suburb, in an apparent attempt to rob a merchandise train. The engine was abandoned on the main line half a mile out of Sussex, nearly 45 miles west of Milwaukee.

BLUSTERY

EL CENTRO, Jan. 19.—A cold, blustery wind has prevailed here for the past 24 hours. The temperature has remained well above freezing and has never threatened winter crops.

COLD WAVE IS EXPECTED HERE TODAY

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 19.—The worst is yet to come—it's already en route, in fact. Such was the assurance of the weather bureau to shivering and overcoated Angelenos here today. Clear and colder was the forecast.

With frost predicted for the citrus belt, ranchers planned to keep their fires alight throughout the night in the orange and lemon groves. The temperature was 41 here shortly after 7 a. m.

Whoever Discovered America, Americans Now Find Themselves

Whoever discovered America, says Henry James in his comments on the news of the day, apropos of the asserting that a Frenchman and not Columbus discovered this continent, Americans have only of late years been finding themselves, as the saying is.

Mr. James discusses this subject and others with his usual forceful style.

James W. Foley in "The Listening Post" writes on the open door. Not the open door to China but the open door to the heart and mind and spirit. We believe you will like what Mr. Foley has to say.

"America the Peacemaker" is the subject of the leading editorial tonight. Dr. Frank Crane writes on "The Importance of Something to Do."

Della Stewart says the custom official is a wise man and John Pilgrim talks about his neighbors.

Poetry, wise sayings, paragraphs, features, all these and more will be found on the editorial page this evening.

LOCAL SUMMARY

GLENDALE—Rotarians heard business talk in Pasadena.

GLENDALE—Glendale Avenue Improvement association to meet Friday.

GLENDALE — Company M basketball team defeated by Los Angeles team.

GLENDALE—Business men form gym class tonight.

GLENDALE — Cold wave coming.

GLENDALE — Banquet of Scout workers January 27.

GLENDALE—Shrine club to give entertainment.

GLENDALE — Motor truck assembly plant here.

ON THE COAST

SAN FRANCISCO — Cold wave general over state.

SAN FRANCISCO — State witness in Arbuckle case has poor memory.

SANTA ANA—Snowfall started at 10:30 a. m.

EASTERN EVENTS

ELKHART—Bond thief returns $100,000.

CHICAGO—Artists side with Mary Garden in Muratore affair.

NEW YORK—Geraldine Farrar to make cash clean-up.

AT WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON — Senator Borah wants allies to pay interest.

WASHINGTON—Cold water treatment caused death of soldiers.

NEWS BY CABLE

DUBLIN—Unemployed men seize hall.

PARIS—Premier Poincare to keep close to America.

PARIS—Mrs. Thomas S. Ryan, California girl, is dead.

GLENDALE AVENUE ASSOCIATION TO MEET FRIDAY

City Hall Will Be Scene of Important Session of Year

Harry C. Levey, president of the Glendale Avenue Improvement Association, announces an important meeting of the organization to be held Friday night at 8 o'clock in the city hall council chamber to push action in regard to the electrolization of the Salt Lake line on Glendale avenue. As it is an improvement greatly desired, he hopes the attendance of citizens in general will be large.

The association proposes, he says, to urge the council to order the removal of the lumber yards abutting on Glendale avenue to the industrial district and thus remove any excuse for heavy traffic requiring a steam railroad.

He adds that if action cannot be secured otherwise, a semi-political organization will be formed for the purpose of exerting more power. As stated, he hopes for a large attendance which will impress upon the council the unanimity of sentiment relative to electrolization of the Glendale Avenue tracks.

MURDERED MAN'S WIFE ON GRILL

MARTINEZ, Cal., Jan. 19.—Mrs. Emma Cabral was to be further questioned today in connection with the killing of her husband, Manuel Cabral of Richmond, to which Henry Heuer, 17-year-old Richmond high school student confessed. Authorities gave out a purported statement by Heuer accusing Mrs. Cabral of having plotted with him to kill Cabral. Cabral was shot to death January 6.

NEW PLANT BE ERECTED IN GLENDALE

Representatives of Pacific Reliance Motor Company Here

WILL OPEN OFFICES

Will Assemble Reliance Truck on Their Site Here

Messrs. G. S. Cutler, Eugene H. Kendall and Dr. Ben H. Smith, representing the Pacific Reliance Motor Corporation, were in Glendale today and released information to the effect that two acres on San Fernando road in the industrial district about a mile this side of the Moreland plant, have been secured where an assembling plant is to be built for Reliance trucks, which are now being manufactured at Appleton, Wis., and also for the building of the Pacific three-quarter-ton speed wagon.

The corporation is already organized and ready to go forward. Its present offices are at 707-8 Fay building, Los Angeles, but it expects to open offices in this city as soon as a satisfactory location can be secured.

The territory to be covered by the corporation embraces all the country west of the Rocky mountains. It is, of course, a stock corporation and Glendalians will have opportunity to invest in this home plant if they desire to do so. Its field will also include the republic of Mexico and export trade with the Orient.

The special feature of the Reliance truck is the Badger external gear axle, the only external gear axle now manufactured. It is an exclusive Reliance feature.

Mr. Kendall has charge of the mechanical department. Dr. Smith was associated with Mr. Miller in the establishment of the parent plant at Appleton. Mr. Cutler has charge of the securities department.

CHORUS MEETING HELD NEXT WEEK

Many Singers Give Names to Add to Chorus Roll Here

The Glendale community chorus seems to be assured. It may not be known as the Glendale community chorus, but for the time being, that name will identify the group of singers who are going to associate themselves in a plan that will eventually give Glendale one of the best community choruses in the United States.

Since the Glendale Daily Press announced the formation of such an organization in its Tuesday issue, there have been a large number of calls and letters received by the Music Editor of the newspaper. There is every indication that at a meeting some afternoon next week, there will be a large number of people present to take up the threads of organization and appoint a night when a musical mass meeting shall be held.

There are several hundred good singers in Glendale, and this includes men and women and many boys and girls. It is hoped that in the chorus there can be boys and girls to form a separate unit in concert work.

In the selection of boy and girl singers, the teachers in Glendale's schools can be of great assistance to the community chorus. There will be a chorus of women, a chorus of men, a chorus of girls and a chorus of boys, and there will also be a quartet of each, a quintet and a sextet in each.

No arrangement has been made for a director, for that is a matter that will be left entirely to the executive board, or board of control, who will select some one who has had experience in chorus work and whose services are available.

Singers are urged to send their names to the Music Editor of the Glendale Daily Press, or phone Glendale 97 and enter their names with the music editor. Announcement will soon be made of the first meeting, which will be held in the afternoon some day next week.

REDDING SKATES PUT ON AGAIN

REDDING, Cal., Jan. 19. — Redding folks got out their skates today and enjoyed the first ice skating here since the famous winter of 1886. The cold, which sent the official thermometer to 26 degrees and unofficial ones lower than that, was accompanied by a sharp, penetrating wind.

BIG BLAZE.

BAY POINT, Cal., Jan. 19.—Damage estimated at between $50,000 and $75,000 was done early today by fire which destroyed four buildings in the business district of Bay Point.

Report of Glendale Chamber Is a Record of Achievement

By JOHN H. GERRIE
Prosperity Editor Glendale Daily Press

Have you read the year book of the Chamber of Commerce, just out? It reflects the remarkable progress and prosperity of the city of Glendale in 1921. It is a record of achievement of which any organization could be proud.

John H. Gerrie

These are times when Chambers of Commerce can be of great service to the communities they represent, if they will. If they are not of service they oughtn't to exist. Service of some kind is now exacted of every organization of a public character.

Fortunately Glendale possesses a Chamber of Commerce that is rendering service. This is shown in a list of forty-two mighty good reasons, given in the year book, for supporting the chamber. Ten of these reasons furnish sufficient excuse, if any were needed, for the existence of the chamber.

Among its other achievements during a year in which it increased its membership from 500 to 1000, the chamber was instrumental in obtaining the following things for Glendale in 1921:

An independent postoffice.
Commencement of an adequate sewer system.
Thirteen new industrial plants.
Passage of school bond measures.
An improved community spirit.
Street and lighting improvements.
Advertising Glendale all over the United States.
Information given 6000 strangers.
Finding homes for hundreds of families.
Having Glendale put on all new maps made in the United States.

Omitting the other thirty-two reasons, those given ought to be enough to win the support of every business man, property owner and business interest in Glendale.

The list of new industries brought to Glendale in 1921 for which credit is claimed by the chamber is as follows:

Baldwin Shirt Factory; Superior Washing Machine Co.; Cunningham Auto Ring Factory; Fred L. Meneley Co.; Blossom Bee Honey Co.; Clay Craft Potteries; Glendale Ornamental Iron Co.; Concrete Products Co.; Milo Wheat Co.; Harry White Co.; Snyder Orange Fruit Co.; American Agar Co.; American Compressed Inner Tube Co.

This in itself is an excellent showing. The desirability of attracting many more industries to Glendale has been exploited in these columns and it is understood that in its 1922 campaign the chamber is going strong in this direction.

Perhaps the most welcome news, growing out of the chamber's activities, is that work actually has begun on a new sewer system. Nothing has retarded the growth of this city more than lack of an adequate sewer system. Action in this connection, however, may have been hastened by presentation of the local sewage situation in these columns several weeks ago.

Acquiring an independent postoffice for Glendale and getting this city put on all maps are two of the big accomplishments of the year. The chamber no doubt will bend its 1922 energies toward another important accomplishment in the same category, that of making Glendale a regularly scheduled stop for all main line trains of the Southern Pacific system.

Some of the needs of the city, not yet supplied and upon which various committees of the chamber are now at work, are the acquirement of a centrally located park, the building of an auditorium to attract conventions, the safeguarding and improvement of the Verdugo wash channel, the opening of "blind" streets, the parking of the Pacific Electric roadbed at entrance to the city, the extension of the cluster light system where needed and the encouragement of the building of a large, modern hotel that will attract visitors and be a credit to the city.

Just now the local chamber, co-operating with other business organizations in the Los Angeles district, is very much occupied in fighting the increased rates of passenger travel throughout the district. Never have business bodies shown in more favorable light than in this consolidated campaign in the interests of all the people.

No organization was ever started that did not draw to itself some criticism. If it didn't it probably wouldn't be much of an organization. But a Chamber of Commerce that can show ten such excellent reasons for existence—supplemented by thirty-two other excellent reasons—as presented here, certainly deserves the hearty support of all progressive citizens.

Glendale, now boasting a closely estimated population of 25,720 persons but which some say is an underestimate, is to be congratulated upon its remarkable progress in 1921, as reflected in the review of activities of its wide-awake Chamber of Commerce.

COLD WAVE HITS STATE LAST NIGHT

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—California was in the grip today of one of the coldest spells in recent years. In San Francisco the weather bureau said the temperature was 33 during the night but at points in the city it was lower. A thin crust of ice formed on the lakes in Golden Gate park. The city jail and the fire houses were filled with men—unemployed, who have been wandering the streets—who were taken in for a warm night's sleep. Temperatures of from 20 to 30 degrees were reported from interior California towns. A cold wind accompanied the freeze.

INDICT BANKERS

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—Seven directors and the president of the Night and Day bank were indicted by the St. Louis grand jury today on charges of having received deposits after they knew the bank to be insolvent.

"BOOL" MONTANA HAS NEW RIVAL

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 19.—Ben Turpin, Kala Pasha and "Bool" Montana, matinee idols extraordinary, will have to look to their laurels. William Jerome Dell has entered the lists. Coast league baseball fans know him better as "Wheezer" Dell, named after the Idaho burglet where, at the age of two or three, he started pitching for the home team. The elongated twirler has forsaken baseball for good—he says.

POINCARE WILL HUG TO AMERICA

PARIS, Jan. 19.—Maintenance of close relations with America and an uncompromising attitude toward Germany, are the salient features of Premier Raymond Poincare's policy. Poincare outlined his platform to the chamber of deputies in a speech today.

OFFICIALS OF CITY CONSULT ON RATE RAISE

Meet to Discuss Statement of State Rail Body

ARGUES REDUCTION

Declare Statement Talks Increase But Argues Decrease

At a meeting of Mayor Robinson, Councilmen Davis and Kimlin with City Manager Reeves and City Attorney Woodward, Wednesday, the fight to be made before the railroad commission on increased rates on the Pacific Electric between Glendale and Los Angeles was discussed. The report of the railroad commission granting the Pacific Electric permission to increase the rates was read, and appears to be the best possible argument against the increase, according to the city officials.

There are several "jokers" in the report that rather favor rate reduction instead of inceases. The first joker is the term "economic maximum" as applied to railroad rates. The commission states that it is an understood fact that with all street railways and electric interurban lines there exists what is termed an "economic maximum" and that this maximum cannot be exceeded in the matter of rates. The literal translation of this term is merely the old law of decreasing returns.

The meaning of the phrase, that it cannot be placed in excess of a certain amount really means that only competition can set the limit or the refusal of the public to pay the increased rate. This economic maximum allows competition to set the limit on transportation rate increases by the railroad commission, by its action prohibiting competition by refusing permits to auto bus lines.

Another "joker" stated that during the war the Pacific Electric was granted an emergency increase of 18 per cent. According to Mr. Reeves, City Attorney Woodward should tell the commission that the war is over and that rather than grant the company another increase when the need for the emergency raise has vanished, it should force the corporation to cut the rates.

The report also stated that before the commission could render a decision on the recent petition of the Pacific Electric for an increase, that the company was faced with an additional increase in operating expense but failed to state the large increases.

According to the Pacific Electric the original cost of that company's property holdings and equipment cannot be stated exactly. The company said the capital stock issued, the outstanding debts, sums invested, liabilities and obligations of the company should all be included in the estimate of the original cost of the property and holdings. The real facts are that in practically every town where Pacific Electric is operating lines, before the company would consider putting in lines, the people had to give the right-of-way and deposit sufficient cash in the bank to guarantee the expense of installing the lines through the city. This fact was pointed out by Councilman Davis and seemed to be one of the strongest arguments against the increased rate.

36o BELOW

DENVER, Jan. 19.—Worland, Wyo., is the coldest place in the United States, according to reports to the weather bureau. The thermometer is at 36 degrees below zero. Other points in Wyoming reported temperatures ranging from 16 to 20 degrees below

KINGS COUNTY COLD

HANFORD, Jan. 19. — Kings county suffered last night from the most severe cold spell in years. In Hanford, water pipes were frozen in many parts of the city. No damage is feared from the cold spell.

PIPES FREEZE

STOCKTON, Jan. 19.—With a high north with blowing, Stockton was shivering today in a temperature of 26 degrees. Water pipes were frozen.

POPE RALLIES FROM FEVER WEDNESDAY

ROME, Jan. 19.—Pope Benedict, who suffered from severe bronchial catarrh and possibly a touch of influenza yesterday, is considerably improved today. Dr. Batisini, who visited the pope with Dr. Masciarotti, denied alarmist rumors. The Gazetta del Popolo of Turin today declared the pope was suffering from influenza.

Physicians, however, said they found the pope's fever, which was 103 on Wednesday, lowering appreciably and "general conditions bettering."

Considerable anxiety was felt today in church circles despite more favorable reports.

ODD JUST GOOD NEWS

CRAWL IS KILLER SAYS DOC HUTCHINSON

ST. PAUL, Jan. 19.—Speed is not the pace that kills, according to Dr. Woods Hutchinson. "The pace that kills is the crawl, not the hustle," he said.

SWALLOWED TEETH AFTER EXPLOSION

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 19.—Mrs. Lewson is in a serious condition from having swallowed her false teeth when a can of powder exploded in her home here.

MENAGERIE FOR LUCK DIDN'T WORK

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Charles Harris, a negro, when arrested, had in his hip pocket a patrolman's shield, a rabbit's foot and a pheasant's head—for luck, he told the judge.

SAW ELEPHANT SIGNED PLEDGE

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Volstead made eleven new adherents here. A baby elephant let go its mother's tail and walked into a saloon instead of the stage door of a theater. Eleven people at the bar.

UNEMPLOYED MEN SEIZE A JOB

DUBLIN, Jan. 19.—Unempoyeld men seized a meeting hall here last night, formed a "volunteer army" of four companies, raised the red flag and refused to evacuate despite orders from the provisional government. About 120 took part in the demonstration.

PAINTED FACES WILL WEAR OFF

SAN RAFAEL, Calif., Jan. 19.—Assurances that "they will wear off eventually" were given today by physicians to the parents of ten first year students at San Rafael high school whose faces ten fourth year students yesterday painted a deep black with nitrate of silver. The ten seniors were suspended.

MATTISON B. JONES NAMED TO HEAD DEMOCRATS

Nomination for Governor Will Be Tendered by Secretary

At a meeting last night of the Democratic club of Glendale, for the annual election of officers, the political situation in the state was thoroughly discussed, particularly in reference to the state of affairs now existing under the present administration.

In the course of the discussion, the fact was brought out that a strong man was needed to head the Democratic ticket for the coming state election, and, after a thorough canvass of the field, the club unanimously determined on the selection of the Hon. Mattison B. Jones as the strongest man to make the race on the Democratic ticket.

The club endeavored to get in touch with Mr. Jones at his home, to ascertain his views relative to the matter, but found that he was out of the city, and the secretary was instructed to get in touch with him and find out whether or not he will permit his name to be used as a candidate for the Democratic nomination.

In the event a favorable reply is received from Mr. Jones, steps will be taken for the perfection of a strong organization.

ROTARIANS HEARD BUSINESS TALK IN PASADENA

Number of Glendale Rotarians Guests of Club at Pasadena

The delegation from the Glendale Rotary club which motored to Pasadena Wednesday, where it was entertained at a luncheon at the Hotel Maryland by the Pasadena Rotary club, included C. C. Cooper, J. Herbert Smith, Clifford E. Neale, George B. Karr, V. M. Hollister, James Rhoades, Roy Kent, Gil Cowan, Dave Crofton, Thos. D. Watson, George U. Moyse, Francis J. W. Henry and W. A. Howe.

Several members gave extemporaneous talks, but the chief speech was made by Harrison C. Hall, California manager of the Babson statistical organization at Wellsley Hills, Mass. His theme was "Business Conditions Throughout the United States." He declared we are still in the period of reconstruction and that retail prices, as well as the cost of labor, will have to go down before a safe level can be reached. He advised his listeners to watch their expenses. At the conclusion of his talk he answered several questions propounded by Rotarians.

Pasadena's Rotary club meets Wednesday noon, Glendale's Thursday noon, and that of Los Angeles Friday noon, so it is possible for Rotarians to attend at least one of these meetings once a week.

COLD WAVE COMING IS PREDICTION

Weather Bureau Says Freezing Temperature Tonight

SNOW IN SANTA ANA

Glendale Promised Part of Wave Sweeping State Now

Weather is commencing again. In fact, it began last night and in some way, the "probable showers" predicted for this section turned into chills.

Very cold weather is in advance of today. It is nearly here, however, and if the sample passed out around Glendale is an example of the quality, the gas company is going to make a million dollars in a one-night stand.

Snow fell in Santa Ana today. Water pipes are "busted" all over Northern California, and Modesto, home of the state's largest creamery, is experiencing the coldest weather in that city's history.

The weather forecast for this city is "fair" with heavy frost and freezing temperature, so if your old red flannels are tucked away in the closet of memories, pull them out. It would be good, too, to wear pajamas or a nightgown tonight, in addition to the usual bed-covering.

The weather forecast for tonight and Friday, as elucidated by the Los Angeles weather bureau chief, is given herewith, but you are at liberty to use your own judgment. It says:

Southern California: Tonight and Friday generally fair. Freezing temperature in interior in early morning.

Los Angeles and vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday. Cooler tonight with heavy frost or freezing temperature.

SANTA ANA, Jan. 19.—The minimum temperature here at 6 a. m. today was 37. Overcoats were in considerable demand. At 10:30 this morning snow began falling.

MODESTO COLD.

MODESTO, Jan. 19.—The lowest temperature in Modesto in the history of the city—15 degrees above zero—was recorded here at 3 o'clock this morning.

In 1909, the lowest temperature ever recorded here was reported at 17 above zero.

SHRINERS TO HAVE ENTERTAINMENT HERE FEB. 1ST

Potentate Cole Will Be Guest of Glendale's New Club

Glendale's Shrine club is planning a big entertainment which will be given in the chamber of commerce auditorium February 1, and will be limited to members and their invited guests.

Special guests will be Potentate Louis M. Cole, Al Maliakah, who will be attended by divans, chanticleers, patrols and a band, also F. W. Kellogg, the newspaper man, and the poet James W. Foley.

They will be amused with high class entertainment and refreshments especially prepared for the occasion calculated to make it an evening long to be remembered.

Although the Shrine club was not organized until January 4, it now has a membership of 145. The entertainment referred to will be a big night and all committees are working hard to make it a brilliant success. C. E. Neale is president of the club.

ALL PUBLIC MATTERS BE DISCUSSED

The Glendale Daily Press will publish communications on public matters at all times. Correspondents must hold their letters to a maximum of 200 words, however. Annonymous letters are not considered or read.

It is not necessary for the correspondent to sign his or her name so long as the person is known to the Glendale Daily Press. Communications signed with initials or nomes de plume are not weighty with the public, however, and many are "cooked up" in newspaper offices in some sections.

It is better to sign your name in full, and stand by your guns. Matters of public interest do not include religious controversy, so far as the Glendale Daily Press is concerned.

Communications should be written plainly on one side of the paper, and typed where it is possible to have it so.

SENSITIVE JAPS TO BE PLEASED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Reference to the 5-5-3-1.75-1.75 capital ship ratio has been omitted in the final draft of the naval treaty, the United Press learned today. Omission of the actual ratio was due to Japanese sensitiveness, the Japanese holding this would tend to give an air of inferiority to their nation. The ratio, however, is directly provided for by specific figures on total tonnage.

622 East Broadway
FRENCH ELECTRIC CLEANERS AND DYERS
H. M. "Goldy" Goldsmith
For Careful Work Call
Glendale 592-W
WE CALL FOR AND DELIVER

COOLEY MOTOR CO. OPENING TODAY

The formal opening of the new headquarters of the Cooley Motors company, 312 South Brand boulevard, is on today. This company was formerly on South Maryland avenue. The company is the agent for Packard and Durant automobiles in this city.

W. G. Germany of 6651 North Alexander street, who has been with the Packard Auto company several years, is now connected with the local branch of the Cooley Motors company, where he would be pleased to demonstrate the desirability of the cars that are handled by this concern.

When a woman declares that she is homely she doesn't expect a man to believe she believes it.

About two-thirds of the average human heart is occupied by self-love.

DEATHS AND FUNERALS

CHARLES HAPGOOD

Charles Hapgood, 129 West Los Feliz road, passed away Wednesday evening at 5:15 at the age of 51 years. Mr. Hapgood has been a resident of Glendale for a great many years, was a member of the Glendale lodge K. of P. and the Sons of Veterans, and was well-known here. He leaves to mourn his death a mother, Mrs. Delia Hapgood, and four sisters, Mrs. Hattie G. Tiffany, Mrs. Susie Peck, Mrs. Mae Burlingham and Mrs. Alma Dutton. Funeral arrangements will be made and announced later. The Jewel City Undertaking company will be in charge.

BLOCK OF STOCK . GLENDALE HOTEL

R. Marshall Ferguson, local representative of the Fred D. Davis Co., Inc., which was awarded the contract for the construction of the Glendale hotel, announced today that since the signing of the contract, a number of parcels of stock of the hotel company have been sold, one block amounting to $40,000 being taken by one person. Mr. Ferguson states that the sale of this stock makes the construction of the hotel an absolute certainty. It is stated that other applications for stock are being received.

Card Club—The Milford street card club will be entertained Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. C. H. Pendleton, who is now living at Manhattan Beach.

BUSINESS MEN TO JOIN GYM CLASS

Much Interest Manifested in Contests to Be Held

The reorganization meeting of the business men's athletic class to be held in the high school building tonight promises to be well attended. Business men of the city are expressing unusual interest in the plan and many have already signified their intention of joining. The fact that competitive teams in volley and hand-ball are in contemplation is appealing to many.

In speaking of the class one business man said:

"I had no idea that such remarkable things in the athletic line were being offered to the people of Glendale. I found on looking over the high school gymnasium and its athletic equipment that it is very complete and is something of which the city of Glendale may justly be proud.

"I believe that when the advantages along this line that are being offered to Glendale business men become thoroughly realized the high school gym will not be large enough to hold the class that will be in attendance every Tuesday and Thursday evening. The business men of Glendale should turn out in great numbers to this meeting and show the high school authorities that the city is behind them in this effort to increase the physical efficiency of the local business men.

Visiting Here—Mrs. Arthur J. Winchell of Winnipeg, Man., is visiting relatives in Glendale and at the present time is with her niece, Mrs. Charles A. Parker, of North Orange street. She is an aunt of Mrs. A. M. Gregory of this city and will be here for several months.

OUCH! LUMBAGO! RUB PAINS FROM SORE, LAME BACK

Rub Backache away with small trial bottle of old "St. Jacobs Oil."

Back hurt you? Can't straighten up without feeling sudden pains, sharp aches and twinges? Now listen! That's lumbago, sciatica or maybe from a strain, and you'll get relief the moment you rub your back with soothing, penetrating "St. Jacobs Oil." Nothing else takes out soreness, lameness and stiffness so quickly. You simply rub it on your back and out comes the pain. It is harmless and doesn't burn the skin.

Limber up! Don't suffer! Get a small trial bottle of old, honest "St. Jacobs Oil" from any drug store, and after using it just once, you'll forget that you ever had backache, lumbago or sciatica, because your back will never hurt or cause any more misery. It never disappoints and has been recommended for 60 years.—Adv.

8%
Yearly on PREFERRED with a bonus of Common Stock for a Limited Time Only
Present Price
$10.00
per share
Time payments accepted

A New Glendale Factory

and you are invited to become interested

RELIANCE Motor Trucks

will be assembled and distributed over the entire West Coast, the Republic of Mexico, and Far East Export Trade.

Besides manufacturing the PACIFIC SPEED WAGON, a ¾-ton truck for School and Suburban Bus work

Also a complete line of Truck Trailers, Cabs and Bodies

Mail this Coupon for booklet giving full details

PACIFIC RELIANCE MOTOR CORPORATION
Temporary Offices
707-8 Fay Building, Los Angeles

FOR FULL INFORMATION
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INTEREST SHOULD BE PAID, BORAH TELLS SENATE

Allies Can Pay If They Cut Down Army Expenses

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Failure to collect interest on the $11,000,000,000 allied debt to the United States, means the American people must continue to pay for Europe's refusal to economize, go to work and cut down huge military establishments, Senator Borah declared today in demanding that the foreign debt refunding bill provide for collection of interest at stated intervals, beginning at once.

"It seems to me," said Borah, "that the bill ought to provide for the semi-annual or at the most the annual payment of interest, but there are those who want to postpone the payment even of interest for a number of years.

"This would, in my opinion, be an injustice to the American taxpayer and would have a tendency to lead European nations to delay putting themselves in a condition to pay. I have no doubt that most of the governments owing us can meet the interest charges annually. They certainly can if they will cut down their standing armies and their vast equipment. It is hardly just to ask the American people by deferring interest, to maintain the huge establishments in Europe as well as our own. That is what we will have to do unless we insist on collecting the interest regularly."

Purchase Home—Mrs. Fisher and daughter, Mrs. Worth and son, Lester, of Winnetka, Ill., are guests of Mrs. Emil Fram, 348 West Windsor road. They arrived Saturday and like Glendale so well that they have already purchased a home on West Eulalia street. Mr. Worth will join them as soon as he can arrange his business affairs in the east.

BRIDGE PARTY AT BISSELL HOME

Drama Section of Club Held Their First Meeting

LA CRESCENTA, Jan. 19.—Mrs. H. S. Bissell entertained a group of friends at a bridge luncheon at the Valley Hunt club at Pasadena yesterday. Her guests included Mmes. Richard Dewey, F. H. Anderson, C. E. Culberson, J. S. Conlin, Harriette Bastable, Marjorie Adams, E. N. Nettleton, George Dunlop, G. T. Brooke, S. Goddard and Mrs. Walter Overell of Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Miller of Michigan avenue have Mr. Miller's sister, Mrs. E. McCreary, and Miss Ruth McCreary of Erie, Pa., as house guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Bennett returned to their home in Riverside Monday after a week's visit with Mr. and Mrs. E. Gibbons of Sycamore avenue.

The first meeting of the drama section of the La Crescenta Woman's club met at the home of Mrs. C. E. Culberson Monday evening. Mrs. A. H. Southerland presiding. Mrs. Southerland is chairman of the dramatic and producing section of the club and is planning a minstrel show in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McGrath have sold their home on Piedmont avenue and have removed to Glendale.

FIVE MORE HOUSES PUT ON MARKET

J. O. B. Bruggeman, who has been a resident of Glendale for about one year and during that time has erected and sold about twenty homes, has purchased five lots on East Palmer avenue, a short distance east of Boynton on the south side of the street. Mr. Bruggeman will erect five modern 5-room bungalows, which will be sold.

A rural melodrama should at least have a grass plot.

STATE WITNESS IS SUFFERING FROM POOR MEMORY

Alice Blake Says She Can't Recall Arbuckle's Presence

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—Facing a harder uphill fight to convict Roscoe Arbuckle for manslaughter in connection with the death of Virginia Rappe than at any time previously, the prosecution tightened its lines and mustered its last ounce of force today.

Alice Blake, show girl, testified and although she was heralded as the state's most important witness, her testimony proved to be somewhat of a boomerang.

Carrying a much thumbed transcript of her testimony at the first trial, Miss Blake took the stand and began to testify in a low, scarcely audible voice.

"I don't remember," was the answer she frequently gave to questions which varied slightly from those asked at the first trial. Gavin McNab succeeded in bringing out the significant statement that at the time Miss Blake testified she heard Miss Rappe say "I am dying, I am dying; he hurt me," she didn't know whether or not Arbuckle was in the bedroom. The defense made much of the point.

EUGENE O'BRIEN IN NEW PICTURE

Will Be Presented at Glendale Theater This Evening

A story of exceptional power has been provided by Eugene O'Brien in "Gilded Lies," the picture now showing at the Glendale theatre. Mr. O'Brien plays the part of a young explorer whose fiancee marries, in his absence, an absolutely objectionable creature, whose only attraction is his wealth. Full of thoughts of revenge, Keene McComb hurries to New York but when he finds his former sweetheart has been coerced into the marriage and that her life is made miserable by the cad who is her husband, he decides to devote his life to her rescue.

Tremendously dramatic is the situation which brings about the climax, unexpected as it is startling and logical, for it illustrates the old saying that he who lies shall never prosper.

Apart from the splendid performance given by Eugene O'Brien Martha Mansfield as his leading woman and Frank Whitson and George Stewart, deserve special mention for their thoroughly convincing portrayal of their various roles.

GLENDALE GUARD CHANCE FOR CUP

Game Will Be Played Monday Night in High Gymnasium

Company C Guard, winners of the cup in the armory in Los Angeles, has agreed that this cup shall be given to the winner of two out of three games in a series between Company C of Los Angeles and Company M of Glendale. The game is to be played Monday night at 7:30 o'clock in the Glendale high school gymnasium. This promises to be a real contest.

Company M basket ball team is planning on entering the amateur Athletic Union basket ball championship tournament in Southern California which will start about February 1.

Company M team is composed of the following players: Forwards, Bernard Dennison and Kenneth Wilde; center, Clarence Jensen; guards, Tom and Walter McIver.

Building Permits

R. L. Babcock, garage, 335 Patterson, $200.

John W. Lawson, warehouse, 227 North Brand, $600.

M. P. Jackson, five rooms, 532 East Maple, $2400.

M. P. Jackson, four rooms, 709 South Granada, $2100.

Frank W. Hadden, four rooms and garage, 353 West Garfield, $3000.

Mrs. Jennie Suppes, four rooms, 1508-A South Glendale, $2500.

Mrs. Jennie Suppes, four rooms, 1508-B South Glendale, $2500.

Miss F. Peycke, four rooms and garage, 1023 South Mariposa, $2000.

R. E. Davis, remodelling house, 108 East Elk, $500.

Nathan Rigdon, six rooms and garage, 1121 North Maryland, $4500.

Eleanor Hillis, eight rooms, and garage, 812 and 814 East Colorado, $3700.

H. D. Bagg, eight room duplex, 347½ and 309 West Acacia avenue, $25000.

REMOVALS.

Jonas E. Cohen, from 202 North Central to Los Angeles, William Clutter from 347 Hawthorne to 368 Ivy, John Madden from 419 East Harvard to 424 North Isabel, A. Bilodeau from 1400 South Central to 601 South Adams, A. Willis from 462 Burchett to 319 Patterson, Mr. Williams from 821 North Central to 117 West Burchett, Mrs. Bates from 535 West Pioneer, H. Ireland to 211 South Kenwood, J. K. Smith to 309 West Doran, W. W. Wolcott to 510 West Broadway, Charles F. Oak to 514 South Glendale, D. T. Hammond to 1137 East Elk, S. F. Bell to 609 North Brand, William M. Connell to 535 Pioneer, O. T. Rominger to 437 Ivy and C. A. Peterson to 240 Dayton Court.

METERS INSTALLED.

Glen Inn, 152 South Brand, T. L. Smith, 631 East Broadway; L. Detwiler, 126 West Eulalia; K. Atowich, 1941 South San Fernando road; G. L. Sayle, 1224 Stanley; D. T. Keim, 334 West California, and Horse Shoe Club, 214 West Broadway.

Waitresses should always wear fetching costumes.

A NEW FACE WHILE YOU WAIT

Women must be beautiful, no matter how painful the treatment, and the fashionable woman of today will go to extremes for beauty. A recent dispatch from Paris told of prominent women having unshapely mouths beautified by the aid of plastic surgery. This is not new in this country, as Dr. W. Augustus Pratt of New York, known the world over as an authority on plastic surgery, has been performing such operations and has been successful in remodeling the features of numerous American women. Only recently, Eva Tanguay, of "I Don't Care" fame, resorted to an operation to combat the wrinkles which were detracting from her attractiveness. The operation has been quite successful and produced a wonderful change for the better. The top photograph shows Dr. Pratt making the mouth smaller by sewing the corners. Below he is removing the lines from under his patient's eyes by making a small incision, removing a small piece of flesh and then sewing up the incision, which heals in several days. In the upper right-hand corner the fair patient is shown giving herself the once over after a successful operation.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS HELD TUESDAY

Knights of Pythias Have Big Session Here Tuesday

The installation of officers to serve for the ensuing year in the Knights of Pythias lodge were held Tuesday night. S. Brown, deputy grand chancellor, conducted the installation. Following are the officers who were installed: Chancellor commander, Cal Nicholson; vice-chancellor, R. E. Best, prelate, J. M. Edwards, master of works, Dinty Palmer; keeper of records and seals, Frank Peters; master of finance, Claude Berger; master of exchequer, Edward Melzer; inner guard, E. E. Rehberg; outer guard, John College.

Members of Knights of Pythias lodges in Montana, Michigan, Wisconsin and other eastern states, and also from Los Angeles were present. The meeting was thrown open to the Pythian Sisters, who served a repast after the ceremony.

This will be a great week for the Knights of Pythias lodges of Southern California. The state officials of the order are making a tour of the southern part of the state and are paying official visits to a number of the larger lodges. Along with 13 other lodges Glendale will gather at the Riverside lodge on Thursday evening to meet with the state officials.

The annual installation of officers of the Pythian Sisters of Glendale will be held jointly with the Pythian Sisters of Van Nuys at Van Nuys next Friday night.

COMPANY M LOST GAME TO KNIGHTS

Clarence Jensen Is Star Player for Glendale Team

In a fast game of basket ball last night in the high school gymnasium the team representing the Knights of St. Paul of Los Angeles defeated Company M, National Guards of Glendale by a score of 31 to 20. This was a return game, the first one played a week ago resulting in the Glendale boys defeating the Los Angeles lads by 37 to 20. Clarence Jensen, the Glendale center, played the star game for the local team. The "rubber" will doubtless be played off in the near future.

EDITORIALS

By the People

Editor Glendale Press: Here is another example of the crass stupidity and incompetence of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. as managed in this city.

I have bought a house in this city and found that therein was a telephone which was still working. I already have a telephone in the house in which I am living and for more than three years have been a good and punctual customer of the company, but having a lively knowledge of its extraordinary dilatory methods I hastened to request the company to continue the phone, promising to call as soon as possible to sign the form it requires and pay $1.50 (on account of sickness in the family I was unable to do so upon that day). That was Tuesday. I called first thing this morning (Thursday), only to find that the phone had been disconnected on Wednesday!

Remember, this treatment is to a good customer. At the present time I am paying for three phones from the company. Fancy a merchant treating his customers in that way! How long would he have trade? Some way must be found to bring these merchants to their senses.

In the state from which I come an effective weapon was found in the "public telephones act." This act gave power to the people to form co-operative telephone companies with ample power to do all things necsesary to set them going and carry on business. And also clauses (and this was what caused pain to our profit-making corporations) providing that if the co-operative company required it could obtain rights over the system of the profit-making corporations, which, after all, are, theoretically at least, supposed to exist only for the benefit of the public. God save the mark. And if the rate to be paid could not be agreed upon, machinery was provided for fixing it without reference to the company.

It is time that the people were awakened to their danger. If energetic, persistent action is not taken this state will shortly be as fully under corporation domination as it was in the "nineties." It is the feeling of security which warrants a company treating its customers with such insolence as above shown. Once shake its position and the meanest employee of the corporation will prove considerate and polite. Yours very truly,

D. N. WEMYSS.

Dr. Myers—Dr. Cortland Myers of Tremont Temple, Boston, addressed a large and appreciative audience at the Presbyterian church last evening. He will speak again this evening and his subject will be, "In These Startling World Changes, Where Can We Find Any Certainty?" These services are in preparation for the communion service next Sabbath morning and the public are welcome.

FARRAR TO TOUR IN CASH CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN

Thirty-nine Years Old, Friends Say Her Time Is Now

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Geraldine Farrar is quitting the Metropolitan operatic stage and going on a concert tour of the country to make a big cash "cleanup," according to one faction in the opera war here.

Another faction, however, holds the opinion that Farrar is deserting the opera because Maria Jeritza, the new snsational soprano, is being offered a better contract and is playing to higher priced houses—in Farrar's own best roles.

The opera world was divided into opposing camps and "reasons" for the great diva's action are flying thick and fast. Throngs surged yesterday to hear Jeritza and hundreds were turned away, unable to get in the Metropolitan as she sang Floria Tosca, one of Farrar's famous roles.

Miss Farrar's admirers will have their opportunity tomorrow when she sings Marguerite in "Faust."

The contract which Gatta Casazza offered Farrar for next season called for the same money consideration as this season, it was learned, but Farrar had figured that she could make much more on the concert stage. She is 39 years of age and it is suggested that she considers the time ripe for a nation-wide concert tour.

"RENT FREE" GETS BIG APPROVAL

"Rent Free," the latest Wally Reid feature picture which has had so successful a showing at the T. D. and L. theater during the past two days will be shown for the last times today.

"Rent Free" is an exceptional picture. The highest type of wholesome comedy prevails all the way through it and those who have seen it enjoyed it thoroughly. It is one of the best pictures presented in Glendale for some time and closes a most wonderful engagement.

PARTY LEADERS AT LOGERHEADS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Republican senators were unable to agree today on a party policy with respect to payment of interest on the $11,000,000,000 debt owed by foreign governments and other features of the debt refunding bill. After an hour and a half debate a secret caucus, continued from yesterday, was adjourned until 4 p. m. today when efforts to obtain harmony will be renewed.

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But I am sure that Milo Wheat
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That you may plainly see
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You'll need no other plea.
For folks who eat this food,
I'm sure you will hear say:
"For strength, health and every ill,
It's best, we know today;
We're living now on MILO WHEAT,
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For three cents now, you know.
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Truths in Epigram

Force is no remedy. — Bright (1811-1889).

The wicked are wicked, no doubt, and they go astray and they fall, and they come by their deserts; but who can tell the mischief which the very virtuous do?—Thackeray (1811-1863).

Fear that makes faith may break faith.—Swinburne (1837-1909).

"AMERICA THE PACEMAKER"

The caption is quoted because it is borrowed from the American Legion Weekly. It introduces an inspiring article by William Slavens McNutt. In the article he reviews briefly the part that the United States took in the world war. He tells of it with all the pride of an American, and the skill of the trained writer.

He sets forth the first showing of response to the demands made by the threat of Germany. Then men, women and children marched through the streets of New York—as of every city—affirming that they would do their part. Having beheld this spectacle, McNutt went to the other side as a correspondent. He was there when Yankee troops began to arrive. He had heard the military men of Europe regret that the soldiers from the west could not be pitted against the European fighters. They would have to be used as subordinate until they could learn how to meet the superior foe.

America had proved the pacemaker in creating an army, in moving it overseas. Within less time than the experts had declared would be necessary to fit the Americans for the fighting line as a unit under American officers, they were in the thick of battle; they had defeated troops that France and England had said could not be defeated, and they had swept triumphantly to positions supposed to be impossible of attainment. Once more America had been the pacemaker.

McNutt calls attention to the fact that in peace, America continues to set the pace. The disarmament conference was called. Diplomats did not believe anything could come of it. Seasoned correspondents expected to be bored by the proceedings, and the proceedings themselves, to be a waste of time. He continues:

"Then the bomb went off. The explosion literally shook the world. It changed the mind, not only of Washington, but of the entire world from bored pessimism to radiant hope. Tired men who had grown hard and hopeless watching the futile course of world diplomacy over a period of weary years came piling out of the building after the session was over, as volubly enthusiastic as college freshmen following a football victory."

He shows how this broke the hypnotic spell which Old World tradition had cast over Old World diplomats. A new force had appeared, and hope and optimism had had re-birth. McNutt's description of the dawning of the unexpected day is fine and clear. Unfortunately it cannot be presented here, but its central idea is made plain by the excerpt. Here was America in the lead once more; again the pacemaker.

Apparently the thought did not occur to McNutt, carried away in the emotion of delight at the spectacle, that there could be Americans so base as to seek to undo the splendid work of the conference. Such attempts as now are in progress. A true American is unable to view them without a sense of indignation and shame. That the rats of hatred and prejudice are to be permitted to gnaw down the foundation of a structure so splendid as the vast temple of world peace, is not to be deemed written into the book of fate. But the rats are gnawing.

FEMININE INTELLIGENCE

There is a man in this country now lecturing on the subject: "Woman's Intelligence—If Any." The question does not in itself betray much. It might be a mere excuse for introducing an address more commentary than otherwise. But the speaker contends that "feminine mystery" is a pretense, and that every she is an open book to her husband; that woman is unnatural law-breaker, that her mind is shallow, her modesty feigned, and that her best career is a man.

There is not the slightest reason for getting excited. The natural and proper attitude to assume towards the man, is that he is an ass. Probably his osseous system is solid. It may be that he seeks to imitate George Bernard Shaw by rendering himself obnoxious. The person who has insufficient capital of mind may beat a drum and attract some attention to himself.

Feminine intelligence is different from the masculine. There is not the slightest secret as to the reason for this. It is due to countless generations of repression. But the man who professes to understand women and to know that, measured by mental capacity, they are a row of charming ciphers, probably would emerge from the Binet test credited with the mind of a six-year-old.

It is quite possible that women are not fitted for jury duty in a case involving life and death. It may be they are too sentimental, and their sympathies too easily aroused. Whether they could by any evidence be induced to find a man guilty, if his hanging were the sequel, is somewhat doubtful. However, a case for the male prisoner a winsome young woman whose eyes behave only with difficulty, and a cage in the box will permit her to lead them by several noses, acquit her despite her guilt, and hurry away with their blessings.

A man lecturing on "Masculine Intelligence—If Any" would have precisely as good a case as this he undertakes the opposite tack.

THE ERRANT ICEBERG

Captain Maki of the Japanese steamer Shinyo Maru, on arrival at San Francisco recently, reported that he had seen an iceberg. It was moving in the tropical waters of the north equatorial current, near the Hawaiian islands January 7. The captain made his report with reluctance, for at the time he saw the iceberg hardly could he trust his senses. However, he studied it closely. He says there was no chance of a mistake. He felt awed by the mystery of it.

This berg must have traveled many thousands of miles, and its wanderings never may be charted. It must have been monstrous at the beginning of its journey to the tropics and to oblivion. When seen by the captain a length of 200 feet was exposed. The depth below could only be conjectured.

In the long past ice came from the north in inconceivable mass. It pushed slowly across the continent from north to south. That which it may have blotted out as it consumed ages in the journey, science is able to speculate about, without reaching definite conclusion.

The iceberg afloat near the Hawaiian islands could have nothing in common with such a visitation. Its presence will be regarded as a freak and hardly accorded significance. Perhaps some convulsion of nature started it. At first it must have moved slowly, until caught by ocean currents, it was borne southward so fast that the beating sun and the hammering waters could not destroy it until it had reached a region where its kind never had been seen.

Always providing there was not a deceiving drop of sea mist on the captain's glass.

CONCERNING PITFALLS

According to Representative King of Illinois, the Genoa conference is "the latest and biggest pitfall dug for the United States."

"Americans should endeavor," he said, "to keep out of wooden shoes and away from grass soup which will follow an equalization of conditions here and in Europe."

There is no plan to equalize conditions. America is sending flour to Russia. This is for the purpose of feeding hungry Russians, not for equalizing conditions.

The United States would be glad to see Europe on a living economic basis. It does not propose to bring this about by the sacrifice of its own prosperity. In whatever prosperity it could aid in creating overseas it would have a share. There is nobody in a position to dig pits for the United States to plunge into, and there is none who could gain by such catastrophe. This country is not a blind beggar, being led by the blind. It marks out for itself the path it elects to tread. It does not follow; it heads the parade. Who has a spade of sufficient capacity to dig the pit for it?

Whether this country is to participate in the conference seems uncertain. If it should do so it would not be represented by men taking orders from Europe. Europe may ask favors. It is in no position to demand them. The United States may grant favors, but has no inclination to do this to the undoing, or even to the hurt, of its own interests.

No national duty is plainer than to preserve prosperity. This country is the great stabilizer. It cannot sacrifice material fortune without losing this power, which would mean a loss to all the world; the world being in need of something firm to which to anchor in the present troubled seas.

True, there is a coterie of Americans armed with penny shovels, trying to dig a pit for the government, but they do not count. Consideration of their schemes is a wholly different matter, anyhow.

The Importance of Something To Do

By DR. FRANK CRANE

A recent essayist has stated that "everything which a woman can do a rich woman pays other women to do for her." And that is probably the reason why rich women, as a class, are unhappier than the poor.

DR. FRANK CRANE

There is nothing so much thought about, studied, and desired as happiness, and there is nothing so little understood.

It is a homely truth, and one that will be despised by many and rejected by not a few, but it is a truth just the same, that the most practical and important secret of happiness is having something to do.

Of course, this should be something that is really worth doing. When people are entirely occupied in doing things that could quite as well be left undone they usually revert to the most primitive morality.

We flout the demi-monde and have a great scorn for those women of no reputation and no morals who come under the classification of gold diggers. Their business is to get money out of men and as to the means to do this they are entirely indifferent.

But it is a curious fact that the wives of very many successful and wealthy men are little better than this.

One does not have to be a Puritan nor a prig to be impressed by the fact that the life of a woman entirely occupied in seeking to amuse herself, to be waited upon, and to avoid responsibility, no matter how much her condition may be legalized by church or state, is no better than the life of a kept woman.

From a class composed of such females we can hardly expect any robust ideals or any nobleness of tone.

It is indeed the law of life, from which no soul can escape, that unless one has found some part of the world's work to do, some position in which there is service to be performed for humanity, there can be no issue but petulance and disgust.

This does not mean that there can be no satisfaction without drudgery, but it does mean that there can be no beauty nor contentment without responsibility.

It is a curious thing that we instinctively shun that which is most sure to make us happy and universally crave those things which make us miserable. Even as children we longed for a steady diet of chocolate creams which ruined our digestion, and loathed the gruel which made us healthy and vigorous.

And the ambition of very many of the favored women of the world—that is to say, these daughters of affluence who are relieved from the necessity of menial service—is generally to be relieved of all other kinds of service.

We are everlastingly preaching to the poor, while the poor have in their hands the very best assurance of salvation—something to do. The people that need evangelizing are the rich.

(Copyrighted by Dr. Frank Crane)

AT THE LISTENING POST

The open door.
We hear of it a lot with respect to China.
And the political cynics say everybody says it and nobody means it.
But that is neither here nor there.
With respect to this article.

* * *

We are speaking of the open door of the home.
Or the heart.
Or the spirit.
Or whatever it may be.

* * *

In the old days of the frontier, everybody left the door open.
If you came to a ranch house you went in.
Whether the owner was there or not.
You cooked what you wanted, ate what you wanted, washed the dishes and went your way.

* * *

That was the height of hospitality.
Or the very simplicity of hospitality.
And it was seldom abused.
For everybody stood much on the same level.
There was a rough and ready code of morals and etiquette.

* * *

Then as time went on and population grew denser and questionable characters came and the old simplicity disappeared people began to lock their doors.

And it is a rather sad commentary upon civilization in the later day of it that the locking of doors is essential to even partial security.

* * *

For, of course, nobody ought to steal.
Or break into houses.
Or do acts of sneak thievery.
Or destruction.
Or anything like that.
But the fact is and must be recognized.

* * *

So in the matter of the house or the heart or spirit or whatever it is.
Many people have come to keep the closed door.
For busy men in offices realize that there are housebreakers about.
Who do not steal gold or silver.
They steal time.
And time is more precious than gold or silver.
And there are many persons who steal it.
Not meaning to do so.
Just come in and sit down and destroy an hour.
Time-burglars, you might call them.

* * *

And then there are many persons who would abuse confidence.
With whom we dare not be frank and open.
So we develop the closed door of the spirit.
Keep it shut and locked against all intruders.

* * *

And so many doors are locked that ought to be open.
Because many things come through the open door.
The delicate odor and fragrance of spring and summer breezes perhaps.
They are incomparable.

* * *

Or a beautiful butterfly may come in.
With rare wings and colors.
To delight the eye and stimulate the sense of the beautiful.
Or a bird may flutter in and out again.
Giving us a passing glimpse of the freedom and beauty of the great out doors.

* * *

And when the door of the spirit is kept open we find many beauties fluttering in.
The frank confidence of people.
Brilliant winged ideas.
Friendly smiles and greetings.

* * *

Oh yes, there are time-breakers sometimes.
Perhaps an occasional bat.
Or a buzzing fly.
For there will be flies always in all ointment.
But through the open door come so many beautiful things we can well afford to chase a few bats and flies, in return for seeing many birds and butterflies.

* * *

And the open door of the heart and mind and spnrit lets in many fragrant odors and the color of rare roses and the brilliant colors of butterflies and the rare plumage of birds.

JAMES W. FOLEY.

SONGS OF THE POETS

Clay—By Edward Varrall Lucas (1868——)

"We are but clay," the preacher saith;
"The heart is clay, and clay the brain,
And soon or late there cometh death
To mingle us with earth again."

Well, let the preacher have it so,
And clay we are, and clay shall be—
Why iterate?—for this I know,
That clay does very well for me.

When clay has such red mouths to kiss,
Firm hands to grasp, it is enough:
How can I take it aught amiss
We are not made of rarer stuff?

And if one tempt you to believe
His choice would be immortal gold,
Question him, Can you them conceive
A warmer heart than clay can hold?

Or richer joys than clay can feel?
And when perforce he falters nay,
Bid him renounce his wish and kneel
In thanks for this same kindly clay.

OBSERVED AT A GLANCE

By HENRY JAMES

While the chief of the chemical warfare service declares gas the most humane weapon of war, there are many who would prefer to be killed by some agency less humane.

* * *

A legless prisoner has vanished from jail in Des Moines, baffling the detectives. They can find no footprints.

* * *

Part of the decrease in the drinking of liquor doubtless is due to the fact that the quality of the liquor is killing off the consumers.

* * *

Burch wasn't too insane to discern the usefulness of being crazy.

* * *

It is no fair inference that California has no law against murder. Murder is mentioned in the statutes as a crime.

* * *

Gradually the fact must dawn on Mrs. Peete that the state's invitation to her to reside at San Quentin was sincere.

EASTERN POINT OF VIEW

MOBILE OFFICES

[New York Times]

Prohibitionists may be displeased by the action of the Kings county grand jury in refusing to indict a contractor who sat down in a cafe with his employees and gave to them drink. According to his story, he was paying off his men. By that act he made the restaurant his office and held that he was legally justified in the possession of liquor. Whether the strong waters were intended as a bonus or as a penalty we are not informed.

To the superficial view this opens up possibilities of drinking. If a man may have liquor in his office and may regard as his office any place where he performs a necessary operation of his business, it will be possible to possess the forbidden stuff almost anywhere. The one class which will be able to enjoy this new privilege more than others is the makers of literature. Their office is everywhere wherever an author can have a thought or can jot it down. Logically, then, authors can have liquor with them anywhere, and everywhere. The authors will cease to grumble; they will have all they want. And a nation addicted to believing what it reads, and reading no more about prohibition, will conclude that all is going well.

HOME'S WANING INFLUENCE

[Marion Star]

Much has been said with tongue and pen on the subject of home life in America. There are untold volumes of printed matter setting forth the fact that today the home is not doing either for children or grownups the thing for which it was designed—the providing of opportunities for a wholesome family life. And in these volumes there probably may be found some suggestions on how it is possible to make the modern home yield these opportunities.

But unless we address ourselves actively to the task of putting on this subject we shall not advance greatly toward a solution of the problem.

It would be folly to regard this thing lightly and to hold that it will remedy itself. No permanently wholesome life either in the community or for the nation can be built on a substantial basis unless home life and home training play a great part in this process. The situation is not to be taken lightly. Nor will it remedy itself in the course of time, if, as this educator mantains, we are going in a direction away from it.

The obvious conclusion is that if we cherish ideals that make for desirable manhood and womanhood and for a more efficient citizenship, we cannot afford to lose sight of the fact that these ideals are best maintained in the home. Other institutions may help in this process; but they can only help; they cannot supplant the home. It may be that the writing of many books on this subject and the delivering of many lectures will help us to realize this; and to that end they serve a good purpose. But the real remedy to the waning influence of the home lies in a thorough recognition of what we are losing when home and family life become less important with us and in a resolute determination to prevent this at all cost.

JUST BETWEEN OURSELVES

By DELLA STEWART

To do our best work it's necessary that we be happy. This is being officially recognized in one of the United States custom offices employing four hundred people. Its head has announced that he will endeavor to patch up all differences arising between his employes in business and home life as far as possible.

"People are not fitted for efficient and thoughtful performance of duties if they come to work fresh from a quarrel at home," he states in explanation of his suggested course. "A man is absentminded, grouchy; a woman more temperamental and easily upset than usual. It's a business proposition with me—this trying to make all happy. It will bring better results to the office which I conduct."

A wise man, isn't he? One who understands human nature. It might surprise us could we know how many mistakes, how many regrettable accidents have been the fruit of breakfast table squabbles and resultant nerves "on edge." A mind filled with anger or worry or regret is not a mind fresh for the arduous work that the day may call for. Many of us who would scorn to take actual money from employers still unconsciously rob him in this way.

Sometimes we forget that it is not only our time that we are paid for. That is only a small part of what we are expected to give for the wage or salary that comes to us if we belong to the workers of the world. We are paid for the loan of brain power and nerve force as well as for the actual work of our bodies.

That custom office offcial is a wise man. His example is worth copying.

COMMENT ON DAY'S NEWS

By HENRY JAMES

From France comes the assertion that a Frenchman discovered America. This adds to quite a number of claims, none of which has been sufficiently authenticated to knock Columbus from his pedestal.

HENRY JAMES

That Norsemen visited these shores in the eleventh century is generally believed. It may be that long before their arrival adventurers from the Orient had appeared. This is somewhat borne out by the fact that certain Indian tribes, as the Siwash of the northwest, bear a strong resemblance to Chinese. Array an old Siwash in Chinese garb, and he would pass for Chinese anywhere, so long as he kept his mouth shut.

The source of earliest races on this continent never has been determined. That they originated elsewhere, and drifted in, seems to be an accepted theory, which anybody who desires may endorse. Why human life could not have had its beginning on this continent as well as elsewhere is a point never yet explained. There are traces of civilizations so remote that the measure of years cannot be applied to them. They may ante-date the pre-historic man of Wells, for all anybody knows to the contrary, or can find out.

But whoever discovered America, Americans have only of late years been finding themselves, as the saying is.

* * *

A side light is thrown upon Christmas generosity by the report from the pawnbroking world that many gifts were hocked before the New Year was ushered in to the ringing of bells.

No Christmas present on which it is possible to raise a loan can be set down as wholly useless.

* * *

Companies that insure against theft are raising their rates. This is a circumstance to be considered in relation to the pleasing report that the world is growing better.

An insurance company is short on pathos, lacking in sympathy, but in the matter of collecting statistics and drawing a lesson from the same, it is a wizard.

* * *

Two gangs of pickpockets are said by the police to be operating in Los Angeles. The statement is added that they seem to be well financed.

The pickpocket with financial backing has a decided advantage. He is able to keep a lawyer by sharing booty with him. He even has been known to place a large bill in the arresting hand, and thereupon the hand, it is regrettable to state, sometimes has relaxed.

There would be less of a pickpocket problem if the courts would punish such of the gentry as are caught. They seem disinclined to do this. They let them go, possibly on probation, but they let them go.

* * *

A man of twenty-five, having occasion to show where he had been born, had hard work to establish an identity legally deemed sound and complete.

This calls attention to the fact that this country has not been at all precise in requiring registration of births. Many individuals of middle age would have great diffculty in proving just when they were born and where. This is true particularly of those born in the country. If a doctor was in attendance the chances are that he has passed away. Similarly the nurse and the neighborhood gossips, the parents and everybody concerned. The birth may not even have occasioned a notice in the county paper. Perhaps there was no such paper.

It might be a good thing for everybody to file a birth certificate along with his insurance papers.

* * *

Typhus fever has seized upon some of the American workers in the Near East. They went to that area of desolation to bear what comfort and healing they could. They were brave as soldiers enlisting for the war.

Steadily, in a world that at times seems selfish, the list of martyrs of peace continues to lengthen.

* * *

Efforts are being made to have the eyes of all school children examined, and if defective, treated.

Perhaps the plan is excellent in itself, for the sake of the children. So far as this is the case, the suspicion that purveyors of optical goods are promoting it, may be waived.

* * *

Formerly the Pacific Electric sold books containing coupons for sixty trips, the book good for forty days. Now it sells the book, but good only for the calendar month.

This means that every commuter must buy several tickets that will be waste paper at the end of the month. Perhaps it is all right. The matter had been figured out carefully by astute gentlemen. Nevertheless where there is to be observed a group of commuters, no such group has been caught giving three rousing cheers.

WATCHING THE PARADE

By JOHN PILGRIM

One of the ladies of the English representation at the arms parley discussed men and affairs in America the other day. She said that she had noted that few American men carried canes. At first she could not understand this.

"But some one told me," she said, "why this is. The American men, don't you know, need the other hand in the cafeterias."

It gave me a good, hearty laugh. Then I began to feel myself getting fussed a bit. Then it occurred to me, after all, she came as near understanding us as we come to understanding them. I shall never get over the belief with which I was born that the man who wears a monocle is necessarily a silly ass. Yet opticians tell me that it is obviously absurd for a man to wear a two-eyed glass if only one eye is defective. The continental style of shoe—which runs to length, slimness and a virulent yellow—offends my very soul. It enrages me. I want to hurl the wearers into the ditch and jump upon him. But I am informed that the bulldog toe which Americans sometimes affect produces a most unpleasant reaction in the continental mind.

It isn't only national neighbors who misunderstand each other. I never liked the folks next door. They never liked me. We said howdy-do to each other in a tone that was not much sort of an insult. If their chickens got into my yard I threw stones at them. I heard a bottle carom off the innocent ear of my dog one night when he was addressing the moon and I know from what house that bottle came. We never had a real cause for quarrel, but our folks did not like their folks and their folks did not like us. We ran crosswise of each other's nerves.

But when the Little Missus got sick, and I thought I was going to lose her, and it seemed to me that my heart would break, it was the folks next door who saved me. I don't know just what happened. I can only remember a period of black despair and sleeplessness and fright. But they—somehow—soothed me and calmed me and coaxed me to believe that all would go well. And all did go well.

To be honest about it, the folks next door and our folks would never be chummy. We were gaited differently. We do not like the same things or think the same thoughts. But we are not enemies any more. A need on one side and a divine charity on the other made us understand.

DO YOU KNOW THAT?

Industrial smokes and dusts not only injure vegetation directly but often affect the soils of the region.

* * *

Odors from the Lake Island garbage plant, formerly operated near New York city, were seriously offensive at a distance of eight miles. The smells were generally much stronger by night than by day.

* * *

Methane in sewage gas is being used experimentally to run the sewage pumping engines in Birmingham, England.

DAMAGED

Society
LODGES — CLUBS — CHURCHES

Social Calendar

THURSDAY—
Meeting of Broadway P.-T. A.
Meeting of Pacific Ave. P.-T. A.
Meeting of Columbus Ave. P.-T. A.
Meeting of Thursday Afternoon club.
Semi-Monthly club meets.
Luncheon of Rotary club.
Meetings of Missionary Groups of First M. E. church.
Madrigal club concert at high school.
Meeting of Odd Fellows' lodge.
Drill of National Guards.
Meeting of Chapter C. J., or P. E. O.
Foster Bridge club meets.
FRIDAY—
Meeting of Acacia Ave. P.-T. A.
Meeting of Foothill club.
Meeting of Glendale Music club at high school.
Meeting of W. C. T. U. with Mrs. E. D. Potter.
Meeting of Drama section.
Banquet and jinks program of American Legion.
Afternoon and evening variety show of Intermediate pubils.
Dancing party at home of C. G. Farrow.
Dancing party for Elaine Buttrud.
Division of Women's Home Missionary Society, First M. E. church meets with Mrs. Robinson.
Monthly meeting First M. E. church Brotherhood.
Meeting of Yeomen lodge.
Meeting of Chapter B. A., of P. E. O.
Meeting of Women's Bible class, Christian church, with Mrs. George Tennant.

MOREENE FITZ BIRTHDAY PARTY

Moreene Fitz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roger Fitz, 210 West Windsor road, celebrated her fifth birthday afternoon with a delightful party. The decorations were pink and white and were carried out with flowers, candles and place cards. The dainty refreshments which were served also carried out the color scheme.

A jolly afternoon was spent in playing games and the guest of honor received some very pretty gifts. Those present were Mary Lamboreaux, Elizabeth Burton, Mary Vandever, June Meyers and the guest of honor, Moreene Fitz.

—*—

HIGH P.-T. A. HELD IMPORTANT SESSION

The high school Parent-Teachers' Association met Wednesday afternoon in the cafeteria of the high school. The meeting was opened by Mrs. E. B. Wyman, president. There was a large number in attendance and an interesting meeting was enjoyed, various school problems being discussed.

Talks were made by W. B. Kirk, Charles B. Guthrie, L. T. Rowley and C. E. Sanders on school problems, but no action was taken, that being left to the school trustees. Great interest was manifested in the meeting, at the close of which dainty refreshments were served.

—*—

RECIPROCITY BOARD WAS ENTERTAINED

Mrs. Sima Van Etton and Mrs. Amelia Wattles entertained the P. E. O. reciprocity board at luncheon Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Wattles, 1218 South Glendale avenue. After the delightful luncheon had been served the business of the board was discussed.

The guests were Mrs. Mary Lee and Mrs. Fern Roberts from Chapter L; Mrs. Ella Putman and Mrs. Lizzie Hayward from Chapter C. J.; Mrs. Mareline Kelly and Mrs. Beryl Cross from Chapter B. A.

—*—

ROBERT BARLET HOST WEDNESDAY

Robert Barlet, year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Barlet of 642 North Jackson street, celebrated his first birthday Wednesday afternoon at a delightful little party. The children played games all afternoon and later were served with dainty refreshments at a table decorated in pink and white, candles and crepe paper being used.

The guests were Mrs. Clark Johnson and daughter Fern, Mrs. George Robinson and son Richard, Mrs. Thomas and son Douglas, from Montrose, Mrs. Doan and daughter Charlotte, and Miss Laura Louise Randall. Little Robert also had a pretty white birthday cake on top of which was a pink rose holding a tiny pink candle.

—*—

SHRINE CLUB DANCE WEDNESDAY

The first dance given by the Shrine club Wednesday night in the new chamber of commerce auditorium, proved a success in every way. The hall, with its beautiful gray, gold and blue decorations, was crowded, there being about 350 present, and every one had a glorious time dancing to the jazzy strains of the Ramona orchestra from Los Angeles. The orchestra certainly played an important part, for the entire evening was devoted to dancing. In one corner of the ballroom stood a charming young lady who served refreshing punch to the many dancers.

The committees in charge of this enjoyable evening were: Entertainment, R. R. McKenzie, chairman, W. S. Rattray and Ed Waxman; refreshments, H. C. Vandewater, chairman, A. L. Baird and H. E. Rommel; music, A. M. Kelly, chairman, J. J. Burke, W. B. Ward and J. F. Johnson.

—*—

FIVE HUNDRED CLUB LUNCHEON

Mrs. Harry Gardner of 339 West Doran street entertained the 500 club at luncheon on Wednesday. Red and green were used in decoration and covers were laid for eight. After luncheon the guests enjoyed an afternoon of 500, high score being won by Mrs. Gardner and second prize by Mrs. Dean of Los Angeles.

The guests were Mrs. J. Phillips, Mrs. Chester, Mrs. J. Murphy, Mrs. Glide, Mrs. S. Barton, Mrs. Dean —all of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Dilts and the hostess, Mrs. Gardner of Glendale.

—*—

MUSIC MEMORY CONTEST PLANS

The meeting of representatives of Glendale organizations with officers of the Glendale Music club at Glendale union high school Wednesday night to work out plans for the music memory contest to be instituted by the club, resulted in partial organization.

Vice chairmen to assist the general chairman, Mrs. Dora Gibson were elected as follows: Mrs. E. B. Moore, Miss Brennaman. Principal George U. Moyse and Superintendent Richardson D. White.

Mrs. Warren Roberts was made chairman of finance and will appoint her own assistants.

Miss Marjory Yarick was named as chairman of publicity; Frank Salmacia, chairman of phonograph records; Mr. Shupp of the Loomis-Shupp company, chairman of Ampico. Mrs. G. D. Roach was made chairman of the prize committee, assisted by Mrs. Edith Gregg and others to be added later. At subsequent meetings the list of committees will be enlarged and details worked out.

One of the matters that is being emphasized is the need of complete sets of phonograph records. It is estimated that seven will be needed for use in the schools and elsewhere during the contest, and citizens having any of the records mentioned who are willing to donate them, or who are disposed to purchase them for use, are requested to communicate with committee members or to bring their records to the headquarters of the Business Women's club at 209½ South Brand boulevard, upstairs.

Announcement was made of the donations toward the prizes to be offered as follows: Glendale Daily Press, $25; Glendale Daily News, $10; Music Section of Tuesday Afternoon club, $5; Chapter L of the P. E. O., $2.50.

Mrs. Mattison B. Jones, president of the Glendale Music club, presided over the committee conference. Those present included: Mrs. Gregg, representing the Glendale Business Women's club; Mrs. Ed Lee, representing chapter L of the P. E. O.; Mrs. Clair Van Etten, representing chapter A. H. of the P. E. O.; Mr. Bert Short of the California Academy of Music; Mrs. G. D. Roach of the music section of the Tuesday Afternoon club; Irving H. Oliver of the Elks lodge; Mrs. Charles A. Parker of the Madrigal club; George U. Moyse of Glendale commandery, Knights Templar. Other organizations have signified an intention to be represented on the general committee which will be announced later.

—*—

MRS. ROY KENT'S HOME SCENE OF PARTY

Mrs. Roy L. Kent and Mrs. C. W. Kent entertained Wednesday with a luncheon at the home of Mrs. Roy Kent at 522 North Central avenue.

Snapdragons and Chinese lilies centered a table charming in all its appointments in which a yellow color scheme was carried out. It was a four-course affair at which covers were laid for Mrs. W. F. Wood, Mrs. Eugene Haines, Mrs. J. F. Moody, Mrs. E. E. Ford, Mrs. W. W. McElroy, Mrs. C. B. Elliott, Miss E. Bohannon, Mrs. E. Marsh, Mrs. C. P. Nesselroad of Burbank, Mrs. A. J. Sanford of Los Angeles and the hostesses.

Following the luncheon an informal social afternoon was enjoyed by the ladies.

—*—

The regular monthly meeting of the Social club of the Eastern Star met Wednesday at the home of Mrs. George Tennant, 317 East Elk avenue. There were 48 persent and a very pleasant day was enjoyed. The delightful luncheon was served at 12:30 and in the afternoon a program was given.

Prof. M. Paul Jones played several selections on the harp and the Hawaiian guitar which were greatly enjoyed. Mr. Jones is an artist on all stringed instruments. After the program the ladies sewed for the True Love Welfare home, making infant's layetts, sheets, and other articles. The social club spends its time sewing for various charitable organizations and are doing a good work. They also furnish foods and jellies for these organizations.

The next meeting will be held the third Wednesday in February at the home of Mrs. Fanny Parke, 377 West Lexington drive.

Frumpish or dowdy? —No.

"Too proud to fight—against climatic skin troubles, wrinkles, dandruff or other beauty ills?

"Content to lose the charm of your youth and well-kept features?

"Marinello beauty patrons believe in the good taste of retaining their well-groomed appearance.

"May four of us serve you?"

MARINELLO BEAUTY SHOP
123 W. Broadway.
Phone 492-J
GLENDALE

Miss Cristobal Pankhurst Talks to Business Women

A delegation of members of the Glendale Business and Professional club motored to Pasadena Wednesday night to enjoy the monthly dinner of the County Federation of Women's Clubs which was entertained by the Pasadena Business Women's Club at the Shakespeare Club house.

The flower trimmed tables in their shining napery were most attractive, and the dinner of several courses, delicious.

Following the banquet, an adjournment was taken to the auditorium of the club house where a brief session of the federation was held in which the president, Miss Lloy Galpin gave the history and aims of the federation, mentioning some of its activities and introducing Mrs. Gable who told of the recently organized athletic club for the women of Southern California, in the midst of a campaign to double its membership and secure the money to build a club house. Her announcement of the rseults of an election which had made Miss Jane Humphreys president, Mrs. Frank Gibson first vice president, and Mrs. Robert J. Burdett director, brought applause.

Miss Housem who is directing the vocational guidance and placement work in Pasadena explained its great value and the evolution of the work in that city.

The meeting was then turned over to the hostess club, its president, Miss Stephenson taking the gavel. She greeted the visiting clubs and then introduced the speaker of the evening, Miss Cristobal Pankhurst who was such an outstanding figure in the votes for women campaign in England and a militant suffragette.

Miss Pankhurst is a quite typical, round-faced young English woman with bright blue eyes that for the most part are smiling but that can be very serious, a sweet expression, and a voice that is soft and yet carries.

Her theme in general might be described as woman's status today and her relation to world problems.

She said militant methods were forced upon English women because they could secure their enfranchisement in no other way but that all women were deeply thankful there had been no shedding of blood in the campaign. When the war came, the greater issue of life or death to the nation, led the campaigners to bury the hatchet and lend themselves heart and soul to the support of the armies, but they marked the spot where the hatchet was buried and would have resurrected it had not the vote been given them. Their antagonist, Lloyd George, when he realized the necessity for calling upon women for work in munitions factories and met with opposition in every quarter, appealed to the suffragettes to stage a great dramatic parade and demonstration which would show their desire to serve in that capacity. It was done and within a few weeks were at work in the plants.

Out of gratitude for what women had done, parliament gave them limited suffrage, i. e. to women 30 or over, which was received graciously but came at a time when women were in mourning for sons and husbands lost in the war and there were no rejoicings nor a dramatic celebration of the event. The removal of the disabilities against women in the professions particularly in the practice of law in the courts, followed and the English woman who learned to realize her powers in the war now stands on a practical equality with man, but owing to poverty and unemployment there is a reaction against women in business which is making the situation difficult.

The woman question, she declared, is eliminated and women and men must stand together to face the problems of the present which are making Europe such a dark place. The abolition of poverty by the creating of more wealth is the big thing in which faces the world. She believes in captains of industry and does not begrudge them anything they achieve for themselves when they are helping the masses they employ. They are rare and we need more brains of that calibre, women as well as men. They should be searched for, she declares with more zeal than we search for gold. Only more wealth will relieve poverty. The distribution of wealth of the Rothscilds would not make any one appreciably richer. We must create more wealth. Said she:

"The problem will only be solved by a higher spiritual force, by a stronger divine guidance than we have had up to now. It is for this we must hope and pray. Women who have always had keen spiritual preceptions must be placed on the watch tower to look for salvation coming to humanity which will relieve the heartache of recurring conflict which prevents the finer and better part of our natures from developing. I rejoice to be here in conference with you and I hope my country and yours will always march hand in hand."

Miss Pankhurst was frequently interrupted by applause and her talk made a deep impression.

SOCIAL DANCING CLASS

Adults' ballroom dancing class in our beautiful home every Wednesday evening, 7:30 o'clock. Course of 10 class lessons, $6.50. A nice way to meet nice people. Private lessons by appointment. Also piano and elocution lessons. Phone Glen. 394. Mrs. Nanno Woods.

MADRIGAL CLUB CONCERT AT AUDITORIUM

MRS. CHARLES A. PARKER

Mrs. Charles A. Parker of this city, director of the Madrigal club, is optimistic concerning the future of the organization which began three years ago with a membership of 12 and now has an enrollment of thirty with room for a few more alto voices. She says she bases her expectations on the progressive work of the club which meets weekly Wednesday mornings at Odd Fellows hall, and which from year to year develops a capacity for better work. It is now accepting professional engagements.

The club is appearing tonight in its first concert of the year in the auditorium of Glendale high, when the public will have an opportunity to learn what excellent work it is doing.

Mrs. Parker, the director, came to Glendale about four years ago from Detroit, Mich., where she had been contralto soloist in the Judson aveue Presbyterian church, and also a member of the Chaminade Ladies' Quartet of that city. She early identified herself with the music section of the Tuesday Afternoon club and was warmly received by members of Glendale's music colony. When the opera, "Persian Garden," was produced in Verdugo Woodlands in a most artistic manner, Mrs. Parker was given the contralto role. Besides her work for the Madrigal club she is director of the choir of the Congregational church.

Following is the program of the concert to be given tonight:

"The Dusk Witch" (Paul Ambrose), Madrigal Club.
"Anitra's Dance" (Peer Gynt Suite by Grieg), Madrigal Club.
Violin Solos—"Hindoo Chant" from opera Sadko (Rimsky-Korsakow-Kreisler), and "Liebesfreud" Kreisler) by Dorothy Welcome.
Vocal number—"Cupid Made Love to the Moon" (D. L. Smith), Mrs. Mac Mullin and Madrigal Club.
"The Dancing Doll" (Poupee Valsante) by Edward Poldini, Mrs. Vierick, Mrs. Draper, and Madrigal Club.
"Joyous Spring" waltz song, (Herbert Spencer), Mrs. Freeman.
"Lullaby" (Chadwick), Mrs. Roach, Mrs. Shaw and Club.
Minuet (Patty Stair) — Ladies' Quartet, composed of Mrs. H. M. MacMullin, first soprano; Mrs. Roscoe Puffer, second soprano; Mrs. A. M. Draper, first alto; Mrs. John Cotton, second alto; and Madrigal Club.
Dancers: Mrs. Charles H. Meadows, Mrs. Roscoe Puffer, Jr., Mrs. H. V. Henry, and Mrs. L. J. Burris.

FANNIE HURST'S PICTURE COMING

Two film productions that are heralded as big pictures are soon to be presented at the T. D. & L. theater. They are "Just Around the Corner," by Fannie Hurst, author of "Humoresque," and classified and criticized as the successor to the famed story, "Humoresque"; and "The Lotus Eater," with John Barrymore, which was directed by Marshall Neilan. Commenting on these special attractions, Ralph Allen said:

"Thousands who wept and laughted at 'Humoresque' will have an opportunity of seeing another East Side story by the author of 'Humoresque'—Fannie Hurst. The new picture is 'Just Around the Corner' and not only is the original story the work of one of the collaborators of the screen version of 'Humoresque,' but the scenario and direction are the work of the scenario writer of that classic—Frances Marion. It will be shown at the T. D. & L. theater next Sunday and Monday.

"'Just Around the Corner" tells the story of the Birdsong family, living in New York's East Side. It is a story of family devotion, of the struggles of a mother, a daughter and a son to preserve the untarnished name of their family in theh face of poverty, and their ultimate triumph. Love, humor, misfortune, smiles and tears and smiles again, all play their parts."

ANNOUNCING

the Award of Contract to the

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CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS

431 Merchants' National Bank Building Los Angeles, California

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CORNER GLENDALE AVENUE AND BROADWAY, GLENDALE

Construction work to start as soon as materials can be laid on ground

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A Glimpse Into
Barbara's Market Basket

DON'T FORGET THAT SATURDAY is the formal opening of the GATEWAY MARKET at the junction of San Fernando road and Brand boulevard! It's to be a gala occasion, too, for I've heard that a dandy orchestra has been engaged for the day! Then, besides musical entertainment tasty refreshments are to be served by the different departments! For instance, 'tis rumored that "hot dogs" or weiners are the contribution of the meat department, and they are to be placed between delicious hot rolls from the bakery; while tempting coffee will be served hot to the patrons of the grocery department! Space is also to be devoted to fresh fruits and vegetables, flowers and even drugs—so it will indeed be a veritable village in itself! The policy of this new market is to sell good quality goods at moderate prices—for it is to be a market of the highest order where cash reigns supreme! And, too, we must be there early, for 'most every conscientious housewife and buyer in Glendale will drop in during the day for her week-end marketing!

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For apple snow bake seven large apples, run through a sieve, add a quarter-pound of sugar, a little essence of vanilla and the well-beaten whites of two eggs.

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IN THAT PACKAGE you're holding in your hard now, is some crisp fresh lettuce from the COLORADO STREET GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET, at 1011 East Colorado Street. Oh! yes, and too, that delicious squash is just an example of their always fresh and wholesome stock. You know, I much prefer to buy my vegetables there, for I'm so sure that they are always of the very best the market affords! Just drive out that way when you're shopping!

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If you clean your garment with gasoline in front of an electric fan the gasoline will not leave a ring.

-*-*-

If green vegetables are cooked uncovered they will keep their color better.

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DID YOU KNOW THAT THE RELIABLE MEAT MARKET, at 1502 South San Fernando Road, has changed hands? That it where I bought the tender roast I served at dinner last night! The meats which they carry are of the very finest quality—and their prices are certainly commendable! Mr. Robert Danner, who's been operating a White Star Market for the past two years, is the manager!

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One cup of unsifted flour makes almost a cup and a-half of sifted flour.

THIS IS BARBARA'S BASKET, Mrs. Glendale, filled to overflowing just for you with all manner of dainty eatables—tempting morsels to tackle the most fastidious palate! A veritable treasure-trove of good things—selected with ever an eye to economy as well as quality from the plentiful stocks of the Glendale markets! But, come now, as I untie each inviting, individual package I'll take you with me through my Shoppers' Paradise—as I journeyed from one store to another on my joysome quest for "goodies" with which to fill your pantry shelves!

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To successfully launder tatting, baste firmly to a Turkish towel and wash. When it is almost dry, press it with a hot iron, still on the towel; remove the basting threads and the tatting will be in good condition.

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FIRST TO MY HAND is a most interesting looking package from the BROADWAY PUBLIC MARKET, of 632-636 East Broadway! You know the Broadway Public Market are making some notable improvement in their store. For instance, The Virginia Bake Shop, where I bought this wonderful home-made bread, is opening under the management of Mr. Bilodeau, while that delicious roast for dinner I bought at Mr. Ingledue's Glendale Market—and then, my groceries, too, I purchased in H. G. McBain's department! All of these excellent businesses are now operating in their fine building under the firm name of the Glendale Public Market—stop in next time you are up that way, for you'll undoubtedly save money on your purchases there!

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Figured terry cloth is a good thing for window draperies where something heavier than net or cretonne is wanted. This comes in delightful designs and colors.

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MY DEAR, IF YOU'LL SIMPLY taste that delectable coffee cake—you'll agree that none can quite equal it! We're so fond, you know, of these coffee cakes and good, hot, coffee at breakfast time—and being made of the best and purest materials they're very nourishing. 'Twas at the SANITARY BAKERY, that invitingly new shop that has but recently opened at 1102 East Broadway, that I bought it. It will be well worth your while to drop in and try some of their pies and pastries!

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When iodine has been spilled on clothing, thoroughly soap the spots with a good white laundry soap and let it remain in cold water for a few hours.

THE CARTONS? Why, yes, they are some tempting home-cooked foods that I bought at Goodyer's Delicatessen, 131 South Central Ave. I often drop in on my way home of an evening and buy enough cooked foods for dinner—it's such a relief when I'm tired! And, strange, although most men are usually antagonistic to delicatessen's, you'll find that doesn't hold true with Goodyer's. It's because their food is truly home-cooked, I guess! You know, they are famous for their dainty luncheons, too!

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For party wear—that is, daytime festivities — smart little frocks of white serge are being shown for children up to ten years, these sharing honors with ruffled taffetas.

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YOU KNOW I SO FREQUENTLY run short of bread or rolls on Sunday—so I was overjoyed to find that the PURITY BAKERY, of 718 East Broadway, remains open all day Sunday! Home made bread, rolls, pies and cakes are their specialty—and they are delicious! I really don't believe it pays to fuss around a hot old kitchen and try to do one's own baking—sruely not with such a never-failing source of supply so near at hand!

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Black leads the color procession in veils. Dark brown and beaver are also popular, and veils in fuchsia color are being featured.

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ON THE BILLBOARD in front of J. S. GANN'S MEAT MARKET, at 1263 S. Brand Blvd., I saw listed such meat specials as I've never even dreamed of! Why, do you know, it's worth a trip down there, just to buy one's meats from Mr. Gann! Fresh, of a high standard of quality and unusually low prices—you can't help but do well to buy there! Those lovely chops I served at luncheon were from his market, you know!

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Contributing to sanitary conditions in the modern kitchen, all corners are rapidly being abandoned in refrigerators and kitchen cabinets. The round surface presented in their place is much easier to clean.

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PARTICULARLY AS YOU ARE a resident of that section should you trade with the H. R. OWEN AND SONS' GROCERY, at 1502 South San Fernando Road. They carry a full stock to cater to your smallest wants—and offer the goods to you at prices you can easily afford to pay! It will pay you to at least try them—for I know you'll be pleased with their excellent service and careful consideration of detail!

BE CAREFUL, don't drop that cake! I'm having that for dessert tonight, and I know you'll enjoy it, for it was bought at the ROLLIN' PIN BAKE SHOP, 214 East Broadway! The Rollin' Pin Bake Shop just fascinates me, for it is so rarely that a bakery can turn out such wonderfully light and fluffy cakes—cakes that are deliciously home-made and entirely lacking in that usual "bakery taste." All of their cakes and pastries are baked in their own shop, you know—we'll stop in and watch them baking some time!

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Irene Castle, returning to the stage from the films, says that all women, except the extremely slim ones, should wear corsets or their figures will be ruined.

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JUST HELP ME UNTIE that knot, there, will you? Thanks! Oh, yes, this is that perfectly wonderful steak I bought at the EAST BROADWAY MEAT MARKET, 1100 East Broadway, the corner of Adams! Their line of steaks and chops is complete and always fresh—and you know it's their low prices that sell them! Then, too, you'll enjoy food bought there—for the market is just brand new, and everything is kept spic and span!

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New neckwear materials include white kid, colored leather — especially red—broadcloth and flannel, the latter plain and also checked off in black.

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I DO LIKE TO DO MY BUYING in DAN TRACY'S GROCETERIA, 714 East Broadway. In the first place it is such a satisfaction to buy where the goods are all displayed and plainly marked, and where one may conveniently make her own selection! It has so often been said, "Just take care of the pennies and the dollars will take care of themselves," and I've found that to be true at Dan Tracy's, for when you've saved a few cents on each of a half dozen or so purchases, it counts up! Let's stop in and shop around, anyway—they are most courteous!

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Black satin gowns are girdled with rich gold brocade ribbons.

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OH! YES, I MEANT TO TELL YOU—when you're down that way, whatever else you do, don't fail to stop in at the SOUTH GLENDALE BAKERY, 1412 South San Fernando Road. They bake fresh, hot rolls and bread daily—and it's truly "bread just like mother used to bake!" Just taste that roll—I bought a dozen there today, and they are simply wonderful, aren't they?

Eagle Rock News

SCOUT COUNCIL NAMED FOR HILLS

Carl W. Hagan Is Scoutmaster for Eagle Rock District

The district council of the Boy Scouts, just organized, has been named the Verdugo Hills District Council, and includes Glendale, Burbank and Eagle Rock. The 41 members represent the civic and religious organizations of their communities. C. L. Suits, secretary of the Eagle Rock Chamber of Commerce, and E. E. Harwood, superintendent of the schools, are among the ten men selected to serve as an executive board.

Mr. Suits will have charge of civic training of the boys, and Mr. Harwood will supervise leadership and training. Dr. Harry B. Crawford has been made chairman of the Eagle Rock City Court of Honor, and is also a member of the district committee for this department of work. Publicity will be looked after by W. L. Miller. The duty of another member of the council yet to be chosen will be to take care of the arrangements for camping. Carl W. Hagan will be scoutmaster for Eagle Rock.

AUTO CAMP HAS HOSTS OF VISITORS

Attracted by the shade, pure spring water, convenient equipment, and central location of the automobile camp recently opened to public patronage by Eugene Del Fosse, already a jolly company is gathered there. On the 11th of this month the following were registered: C. E. Rice and wife, Grand Junction, Colo.; Fred Dubois, wife and children, Pennsylvania; J. E. McKinley and party, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Fred Didden and party, Holyhoke, Colo.; Fred Rehley and family, Chicago, Ill.; Thomas Teagarden, Josephine Teagarden and I. Coffman, Los Angeles. The camp is situated on the northwest corner of South Acacia and Stanley avenues, one block from Colorado boulevard.

AROUND WORLD

Dr. Louise O. Unger, a Los Angeles physician, who is a sister of E. D. Unger, of Eagle Rock, started last month on a trip around the world, and expects to be gone a year and a half.

New arrivals from Huntington Park are Mr. and Mrs. H. Donovan, who have purchased the W. I. McCoy house on Rowland avenue. Mr. and Mrs. W. I. McCoy, Jr., have moved up to Hartwick avenue.

AUTO TOPS
CURTAINS
Repaired and refitted. Torn-out fasteners and broken celluloid replaced.
CUSHIONS
and upholstering recovered, rips, tears or worn places repaired.
FRANK R. PETIT
222 E. Colorado Blvd.
Eagle Rock Garage
EAGLE ROCK CITY

Miss Alice Davison, Banker's Daughter, Now Yale Man's Bride

This photograph of Miss Alice Trubee Davison, daughter of Henry P. Davison, the New York banker, was made just before her marriage to Aretmus L. Gates, of Clinton, Iowa. Their romance began during the early days of the war when the bridegroom was a student at Yale and prominent as an athlete. The bride's brother Henry P. Davison, Jr., a classmate at Yale of Gates, was best man at the wedding which took place at Locust Valley, L. I.

UNGERS HOSTS TO FORMER RESIDENTS

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Unger, of 275 North Acacia avenue, entertained at dinner Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Garner Curran, who at one time resided in Eagle Rock. They have recently arrived in Los Angeles from Tokio, Japan, where they lived a year. Mrs. Curran was very ill with cholera there and her health afterward necessitated a change of climate. Mr. Curran, well known here in the printing business years ago, served in Siberia during the war, thence went to Shanghai and engaged in business with a friend.

PERSONALS

E. Steiger, of 238 East Sycamore avenue, has gone to Louisville, Ky., to attend the National Canners' Convention. He will demonstrate the latest can-opening machine, which is manufactured by a Los Angeles company.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Overholtzer have moved into their new house at 239 East Park avenue, and have rented the apartment on the west side to Mr. and Mrs. Puffer, of Highland Park.

Mrs. R. J. S. Lindsey, of 121 East Sycamore avenue, is enjoying a visit from her mother, Mrs. Ida Creed, who has come from Cleveland, O.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Lawrence, of 136 Virginia avenue, are having a two-story house built on their adjoining lot, which they will move into when it is completeed.

EAGLE ROCK STAR LODGE VISITED

Guests of Glendale Chapter With Other Chapters

All the officers and many of the members of Eagle Rock Chapter, No. 313, Order of the Eastern Star, went to Glendale last Friday night to participate in the combined reception given by the Glendale, Burbank and Eagle Rock Chapters to Worthy Grand Matron of the State of California, Maud Devell Bradley. Brother Pierce, of Glendale, substituted for Worthy Grand Patron Delos Mayce, who was unable to be present.

The escort duty was assigned to Eagle Rock. Worthy Matron, Alice T. Dirks, having been called to the bedside of her critically ill mother, her place was taken by Past Matron Ada Carr, and Past Patron B. Frank Bourne acted for Worthy Patron Rudolph J. Tepper, who was ill. Mrs. Rufus D. Morris, as Eagle Rock's decorative committee, assisted during the day in the elaborate decorations of the lodge room.

NIGHT ROBBERIES

People living in the neighborhood of Central and East Adams avenues and aroused by the thrice-repeated robberies at night in the Clancy grocery store and Kelly's butcher shop adjoining. Since the last one they have arranged to act as their own police in the matter of protection.

PUT FRUIT CAKE ON MAN'S COFFIN

Aged Father Asks That U. S. Have Body Buried in China

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—Chen Chang-Sen, Chinese by parentage, but a soldier in the American army when he died, sleeps with his ancestors outside the South Gate of Canton, China.

And by order of the United States war department he has fruit cake in his coffin so he won't get hungry. Chen was killed fighting in France. His father, Chen Sing-lo, wrote to the war department and asked that his son's body might be returned to Canton, to sleep with the ancestors of the Chen family. The war department listened to the plea of the father and directed that whatever the old man asked he should receive.

So the body of Chen Chang-Sen was brought from France to New York, where it was met by the father.

"It's a long journey back to China and then a long way more to the place where our forefathers sleep," said the elder Chen. And according to Chinese custom, he asked that cake and other goodies be placed in the casket "lest the boy be hungry." The request was officially granted and the dead boy's body went on its way to China.

On top of the casket are two inscriptions, one in Chinese and the other in American. They were written by the father and both say:

"This soldier named Chen-Chang-Sen, also named Iutso, another name Sze-Too-Sun. His home is Jia gi Chuen, outside of South Gate, Tai Sen Shen (Shin Ling), Canton, China."

LARGEST EAGLE KILLED IN TEXAS

CUERO, Tex., Jan. 19.—A huge Texas eagle, measuring 55 inches between wing tips, claimed the largest eagle ever seen in Texas, was killed here recently by Abbotts Carter and George Lord. Five shots were required to kill and bring down this king of the air.

GUARANTEED PLUMBING
Wm. E. Clark
618 E. Broadway, Glendale
Glendale Phone 1240

Town Topics

Dramatic Section—The dramatic section of the Tuesday Afternoon club will meet Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. J. C. Dunn, 440 West Colorado.

Schiffer Recovers—C. G. Schiffer of 809 East Elk avenue, who underwent an operation two weeks ago, has so far recovered that he expects to return to his work next week.

Bikes Taken—Two bicycles were stolen Tuesday and their loss reported to the Glendale police department. Jackie Crawford of Burbank reported that his bicycle was stolen in Glendale. The other bicycle was the property of Billy Barr, 631 North Louise street.

Ladies' Aids — The federated ladies' aid societies of Southern California will meet at the Glendale Presbyterian church Friday, January 20, at 10 a. m. The moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church will be the speaker in the morning.

Arts and Crafts—The arts and crafts section of the Tuesday Afternoon club will meet Friday morning at the city library. Mrs. Ralph Meeker is the curator, and the section is about to take up millinery.

Musical—A very pleasing musical program is being planned for Sunday night at the First Presbyterian church. There will be solos by M. Stiff, tenor, and Mrs. Robert J. Baird of Van Nuys. Mrs. William Hopkins, Jr., will play several selections on the harp.

Loyal Women—The Loyal Women's Bible class of Central Christian church will meet Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. George Tennant, 317 East Elk avenue. There was an error in the church bulletin which stated the address as 217. It should have been 317.

W. C. T. U. Meet—The Glendale Women's Christian Temperance Union will hold its regular meeting January 20 at the home of Mrs. E. D. Potter, 244 North Verdugo road, at 2 p. m. Mrs. Barton, policewoman of Los Angeles, will speak on social morality.

Literary Section—The literary section of the Tuesday Afternoon club will meet Monday afternoon at the home of its curator, Mrs. H. O. Holbrook. Mrs. Cleophas will be the speaker, the theme of the afternoon being "American Artists."

Ampico Week — The Loomis-Schuck Music company has undertaken to see that Ampico week is observed in Glendale. The company has agreed to give Glendale high a free program February 1, when the Ampico will be supplemented with numbers by a fine pianist and a professional singer.

War Mothers— The American War Mothers will meet Friday afternoon, 2:30, at the home of Mrs. J. B. Sherwood, 357 West Broadway. Mrs. Sherwood, who is president, has called the meeting to get acquainted with all the members, and she urges every war mother to be present.

Rotarians Visit—Members of the Glendale Rotary club motored to Pasadena Wednesday as luncheon guests of the Pasadena Rotary club, where matters of common interest were discussed. C. C. Cooper, president of the Glendale Rotary club; Roy Kent, vice president; Richardson D. White, treasurer; Herbert Smith, secretary; Edward Hewett and William Tanner, directors, will be among those attending.

In New Home—Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Totman have taken possession of their new home at 537 West Lexington drive. The house, which is of the quaint Flemish type, was designed and built by B. W. Sherwood of 313 South Brand boulevard. It has many out-of-the-ordinary features. The dining room, facing the mountains, has three sides entirely of glass, and has the new tavern ceiling. The house also has side bracket lights throughout, built-in ice box and breakfast nook. Mr. Totman, who is manager of Chaffee's grocery No. 30 at 115 North Brand, recently sold his home at 510 North Central avenue.

HENNES REPORTS SALE OF 16 LOTS

Eleven 5-Room Bungalows Will Be Located on Site

Edward P. Hennes of 719 South Brand boulevard reports the recent sale of a block of 16 lots on which was a large six-room house, to David Caldwell of West Virginia and William Elliott of Washington. This property is located near Adams street and between Elk and Lomita, and was formerly the property of the Holy Family church of Glendale.

It is the intention of the new owners to erect 11 five-room bungalows on the lots, to be put on sale as soon as finished.

"Business during the past two weeks has been especially good," said Mr. Hennes this morning. "The calls for residence and business property are increasing daily, attention being paid particularly to South Brand business lots."

GOOD NIGHT

DENVER, Jan. 19.—Overcome by the fumes of bootleg whisky, Patrolman W. L. Trenburth was rescued from the liquor vault of the city hall here this morning, where he had been accidentally locked in. He was removed to his home in a serious condition.

Purely Personal

Mrs. Samuel Dick of 309 North Louise street spent two days this week with her sister, Mrs. Jennie P. Horrell, at Sunset ranch.

Rev. William Thomas from the First Baptist church at Escondido is the house guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Rhea Baker, 331 North Maryland avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Roger Fitz of 210 West Windsor road motored to San Diego oyer Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. William Dunlap of San Fernando.

Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Clark of 346 North Louise street went up to Camp Baldy Saturday afternoon to bring down their machine, which has been there a month. They drove up some time ago to see the snow and got caught in a bad rain storm which washed out many of the bridges, making it necessary for them to leave their car up there. They returned to Glendale Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dunlap of Hollywood spent Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. Gannon, 318 West Colorado street.

Mrs. Jack Workington and infant daughter have arrived in Glendale from Salt Lake City and will make their home at 306 South Central avenue. Dr. Workington is connected with the offices of Dr. Marlenee on East Broadway.

Mrs. J. G. Owens of 414 East Cypress street, who was operated upon at the Good Samaritan hospital in Los Angeles for appendicitis, is doing very nicely.

E. L. Walley, who has been the house guest for several days of Mr. and Mrs. George Bentley, 400 South Adams street, left today for his home at Lompoc.

E. C. Hurlbert of 348 West Park avenue left today for Portland, Ore., on a business trip of two or three weeks.

Mrs. E. R. Davis of 3668 West Doran street is confined to her home on account of illness.

W. S. Dyer of 510 East Harvard is home from the Glendale Research hospital and is getting along very nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Murdock of 376 West California avenue are the proud parents of a girl, born Wednesday morning. Both mother and babe are doing nicely.

Filed For Record

Deed—Esmerelda and Earl E. Bond to Roscoe A. and Clara W. Puffer, lot 24 block O of Glendale Valley View tract, 9-157 maps.

Deed—Carrie K. and Harry B. Compton to Charles and Zula Stegmann, lot 100 tract 1118, 18-162 maps.

Deed—Verne R. and Anna B. Noble to W. E. and Florence L. Corley, lot 29 block R of Glendale Valley View tract, 9-157 maps.

Deed—Charles J. and Frances C. Wendell, attorney to Edward Coker and R. L. Taylor, part lot 8 Hilda Heights of Glendale, 18-170 maps.

Deed—Same to Waitman E. High, part lots 8 and 9 Hilda Heights, Glendale, 18-170 maps.

Deed—Same to R. E. Schwarzkopf, part lots 5, 6, 9 and 11, Hilda Heights, Glendale, 18-170 maps.

Deed—Same to Waitman C. High, part lots 8 and 9, Hilda Heights, Glendale, 18-170 maps.

Deed—Waitman C. and Cora C. High to Sanford L. and Eudora C. Smith, same as above.

Deed—John A. and Mary Adele Cole to Catherine M. and Hiram G. Claycomb, lot 24 tract 393 of Glendale, 14-154 maps.

Deed—Catherine M. and Hiram G. Claycomb to John A. and Mary Adele Cole, lot 5 block 84 subdivision part Rancho Providencia and Scott tract, 43-47 miscellaneous records.

Deed—A. B., Anna M., H. G. and Grace M. Schuck, Theo and Margaret Wilhelmina Fleischmann to A. B. and H. G. Schuck and Theo Fleischmann, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8, and 13 to 23 inclusive of tract 4337, Glendale, 47-50 maps.

Deed — Elizabeth Hanson to David Hanson, W ½ lot 123 Grider & Hamilton's Lomita Park, Glendale, 6-105 maps.

Mortgage—F. J. and Alice Noel to T. W. Goodknight, lot 17 of amended map of Isabella tract, Glendale, 11-91 maps, 3 years at 7 per cent, $1000.

DEMOCRATS HERE HEARD LEADER

Tells of Reports from Washington and Reads Bulletins

The Glendale Democratic club met Wednesday night at the home of George Larkey, 1305 North Central avenue. The meeting was presided over by Colonel Tom Thornton, president. Mrs. Donohue, state democratic committeewoman from the northern part of the state, was an honored guest and spoke on material she had received from Washington and special bulletins. James Neill of Glendale gave a most interesting talk on present conditions.

It is the plan of the club to nominate a well-known Glendale man, and one who has many friends here, for governor. These meetings are for the purpose of getting acquainted with the local people who are in sympathy with democratic ideas as regards the city administration, etc.

If you have real estate to sell, advertise to ALL OF YOUR PROSPECTIVE BUYERS through the classified columns.

WHAT DOES THE FUTURE HOLD

WILL you retain your youthful lines, or, as the years roll by, will you gradually lose them? The difference between a youthful and prematurely mature figure is, after all, only a matter of outline. Why have hips that are inches too large in proportion to the waist? Why have large hips at all? It is over-development that gives the impression of age.

Youthful figure lines can be obtained, but only through scientific corseting.

MODART CORSETS
FRONT LACED

Look to your corset. Make sure it is designed by one having the true artistic sense of proportion. If not so designed, your figure will eventually acquire all of the corset's bad lines just as readily as it will take on the shapely youthful line of a scientifically designed corset.

The Modart is a properly designed corset.

We carry a wide range of Modart models to fit all figures. They are made in plain reasonably priced coutils as well as the finest of brocade silks, so the price of Modart Corsets suits occasion and purse. Trial fittings are gladly given.

Corset Department
HATZ'S 132 South Brand
Correct Women's Wear

INDEPENDENT LUMBER CO.
A new lumber yard just opened
New Stock—Right Prices
All Finish, Flooring, Ceiling and Siding KILN DRIED
Come down and look over our stock and yard
PRICES WILL SUIT YOU
Office and Yards San Fernando and Doran St.
Telephone 16-R
Direct From Our Washington Mills to You

BIG LINOLEUM and BLANKET SALE
2 Days Only—Friday and Saturday
GROSSMAN-MILLER FURNITURE CO.
246 N. Brand Blvd. at California
WATCH OUR WINDOWS

GLENDALE DAILY PRESS
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Notices

FOREST LAWN
Cemetery Mausoleum
Crematory
"Among the Hills"
Junction Glendale Avenue and San Fernando Road

INSURANCE
Headquarters for reliable fire and auto insurance. North British, Mercantile, Westchester of New York.
"THE INSURANCE THAT INSURES."
J. B. WRIGHT
OFFICE—106 South Maryland
Phone—Glen. 1663-J.

HAZARD & MILLER
H. Miller, formerly 8 years member examining corps, U. S. patent office. Hazard's book on patents free. Fifth floor Central Bldg., Sixth and Main, Los Angeles.

FREE LEGAL ADVICE
A. G. Reily, attorney, suite 406 Western Mutual Life Bldg., N. E. corner Third and Hill street, Los Angeles. Broadway 2804.

GRAND VIEW MEMORIAL PARK
"Glendale's Only Cemetery"
Grand View Ave. at Sixth St.
Phone Glendale 410-W

For Sale—Real Estate

FOR SALE—A 5-room modern house, almost new; 2 blocks from car stop. Garage. $2500 will handle. Inquire at 1018 Virginia Place.

FAIRVIEW
LARGE LOTS
$500
$50 CASH $15 PER MONTH
Fine level lots on car line in the rapidly growing Northwest section of Glendale. Water, gas, electricity and street work.
SELLING RAPIDLY!
COME TODAY!
Drive out West Broadway and San Fernando road to Vine avenue. (Thomas store); then one block to right to tract office.

HAMLIN & HEPBURN
126 Title Ins. Bldg., Los Angeles.
Phone—66807

HAVE AUTO and some cash to make payment on 5-room residence. Phone Glen. 1324-R.

FOR SALE—By owner, new modern 5-room bungalow. One block to car. 511 South Louise street.

FOR SALE—To be moved, good 6-room house, hardwood floors throughout. Price $2850; good terms.
ARTHUR CAMPBELL
Member of Glendale Realty Board
110 E. Broadway Phone Gl. 274

FOR SALE—4-room Colonial house, modern. Garage. On rear of fine lot. 55x160. Phone 1184-J or inquire 341 Oak street.

"I SELL THE EARTH"
LOTS OF LOTS
50x157, off Central N. W., $2800, terms.
50x160, is block off Central. Good building on rear. A bargain. $2350 cash.
50x150, North Jackson. Swell residential district. Reduced, $2300 cash.
50x140, N. Howard, $1700; $850 cash.
50x150, close in corner, N. and E. $2900 cash.
Corner, 60x140, beautiful site for a home; $3500, terms.
Corner, 55x160, to alley. North Central. $2600, terms.
Corner, N. Brand, 80x166—$4500, $1250 cash.
Corner, N. Brand, 54x90, close in. $6300, half cash.
Business lot, 50x150, just off E. Broadway. Close in; $7500, ½ cash.
50x150, just off Broadway, near new hotel and city hall. Double alley at rear; $4000, 1-2 cash.
OTHERS, ALL LOCATIONS.
ALL PRICES CALL ON ME
EDITH MAY OSBORNE
Glen. 913-W. 210 W. Doran

GET BUSY AND MAKE A PROFIT
Five acres. Fine for sub-division. Growing district. Close to car line. Owner leaving. Sacrifice for short time; $9000. Easy terms.
SCHUYLER
Ph. Glen. 1494. 124 W. Broadway

FOR SALE—Beautiful 75-foot frontage lot, covered with orange trees. Good restrictions, fine street. Close to new high school site.
If you are looking for a real good location, see this.
W. E. MERCER or J. P. LAMPERT
624 East Broadway

FOR SALE or TRADE—A 4-room, modern house; 411 Arden street. Phone Glen. 495-W, or see Owner at 719 North Central.

FOR SALE—Glendale avenue lot, 75x180. Phone Owner today. Glendale 2366-J.

STREET WORK STARTED

Now is the time to get in on Norton Avenue (The Norton Orange Grove).
Large lots, 60x203. All street work, water, gas and electricity to be put in and paid for by seller. Price only $1800. Easy terms. These lots are in the northwest foothill section. Fine view of valley and mountains. I consider this the best chance I know of for an investment, especially when you can get in on the ground floor.
Auto at your service.
ROY D. KING
206 East California
Phone Glendale 217
Member Glendale Realty Board

CLASSIFIED BUSINESS DIRECTORY

OF REPRESENTATIVE BUSINESS FIRMS WHOM YOU MAY TRADE WITH AND FEEL ASSURED OF SERVICE

YOUR SPRING SEWING MADE EASY
Do It Yourself Under My Personal Supervision
15 DAYS :: $10.00
Mrs. W. R. Williams, 216 E. Colo.
HEMSTITCHING PICOTING

Eagle Rock New and Used Furniture Co.
740 E. Colorado Blvd., Eagle Rock
Refinishing, Repairing, Upholstering, etc. Spark Ranges, Stoves, etc.

Walker Jewelry Company
116 East Broadway, Glendale.
Our Motto: "Satisfied Customers."

Dr. Mary L. LeClere
Osteopathic Physician
120 S. Central Ave.
Phone, Residence, Garvanza 1229
Office, Garvanza 1384

Barnes Dairy
925 E. Bdwy. Phone Gar. 861
Pure Rich Jersey Milk and Cream. Try us for a month.

Phone Garvanza 1017
CRUSHED ROCK
Brick and Plastering Sand, Pea Gravel
A. M. BROWN
115 HARVARD DRIVE, EAGLE ROCK, CAL.

C. C. WALKER
119 Harvard Drive, Eagle Rock
General Team, Sand and Gravel
Leave orders at Kelsey's Plumbing Shop, 204 East Colorado Blvd.
Phone Garvanza 1371

Eagle Rock Auto Express
Furniture and Pianos Moved and Stored
Residence phone Garvanza 1545
Stand in Los Angeles
506 S. San Pedro St.,
James Robinson, Prop.

Notice!
News Matter and Advertising
Intended for this page should be left with Mrs. Clara S. Ellis, News Editor. Phone Garvanza 582.

CHEVROLET
Sales Service
Eagle Rock Garage
General Repairing
Battery Service—Machine Work
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222 E. Colo. Blvd. Garvanza 1062

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JEWELER
107 S. Central, Eagle Rock
Expert Watchmaker and Jeweler
All Work Guaranteed
Prices Reasonable

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BROADWAY SHADE SHOP
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200 West Broadway
CALL GLEN. 656
SERVICE SERVICE

For Sale—Real Estate

BARGAIN LOTS FOR SALE
$1100—Northeast section, $690 cash
900—East Colorado St., $75 cash
Phone 1324-J — OWNER

LOTS
LOTS
LOTS $700
Cheap enough for speculators. Location unexcelled; wonderful view. Near car line; school and NEW HIGH SCHOOL SITE. Prices include street improvements. Easy terms.
Smith-Babcock-Hamilton
Phone Glen. 18
204 EAST BROADWAY

$5600—6 ROOMS—$5600
Only 3 blocks from Brand and Broadway, near the "HUB" of everything desirable in Glendale. Fruit, flowers, garage, everything for a home. Owner must sell and has cut price $1200 and is taking loss of $150. For home or investment, is a good buy.
WARREN or GEORGE
300½ South Brand

LOT SPECIAL
On Myrtle, close in; good surroundings, street work of the best; large oak tree for shade. $2100.
ENDICOTT & LARSON
116 SOUTH BRAND

DON'T PASS THIS UP
A lot in North Glendale fronting on three streets. Size 100x198. Wonderful bungalow court site or for the home. Priced at $3500. Terms. THIS WEEK ONLY. Owner must sell.
See ELROD for BARGAINS
1651 Gardena Ave.
Ph. Glen. 2032-W Ph. Glen. 319-J
Car at Your Service
Open Evenings

A DANDY 3-room garage house, the most attractive one you ever saw and in a good location; $1500 down seals the bargain.
DUTTON, THE HOME FYNDER,
S. W. Cor. Glendale and Colorado

FOR SALE—New 4-room modern bungalow and garage. Must sell. Price $3950. Terms, will take auto or lot. Owner 132 Virginia avenue, Eagle Rock.

FOR SALE—Two new houses on lot 50x269, located at 1221 East Colorado street, with one vacant lot facing on Orange Grove avenue.

FOR SALE—By owner, 3-room modern bungalow; garage, cellar; $500 cash, balance to suit. 537 West Pioneer Drive.

FIVE room new bungalow, close in. Garage. Full lot. Under priced at $4500. Easy terms.
5-room modern bungalow, large corner lot. Lawn, flowers. Fine district. Close to cars. Garage. $5800. Terms.
6-rooms, modern, 3 bedrooms. Hardwood floors. All built-in features. Choice location. Immediate possession. $7500. $1500 down.
HANSON
Glen. 1494. 124 W. Broadway

FOR SALE — 5-rooms, modern bungalow; a real home. 428 North Jackson. Phone Glen. 503-J. $2500 cash. Balance easy terms.

FOR SALE, FOR RENT, FURNISHED ROOMS and other signs for sale at The Daily Press Office, 222 South Brand Boulevard.

AMPLE WATER, wonderful climate, good roads, excellent for grapes, alfalfa, apples, figs, vegetables, small grain, etc. Good for poultry, $1 to $2 per acre in 80 to 320 acre tracts. 200 miles from Los Angeles. Trips daily.
JONES & SHEEDY
305 Merchants Nat'l Bank Bldg.,
Sixth and Spring, L. A.

FOR SALE—In Pasadena, 4-room modern house. Lot 60x226; 21 fruit trees, flowers; chicken correls. $3500. Terms. Will consider Glendale lot in trade. Phone Glendale 1061-J.

FOR SALE—New, cozy 4-room house and garage. Inquire at 512 Vine street, Glendale.

HOW TO WIN in California!
There is a way. Send for free map and booklet, renew gushers at Signal Hill—predicted 50 year producers.
H. C. DAVIDSON
Box 358, Long Beach, Calif.

SIX unrestricted lots. Each 50 by 172. Ideal for bungalow court site. Located 1-2 block from Brand Blvd. Price $2000, 1-2 cash.
ARTHUR CAMBELL
110 East Broadway
Member Glendale Realty Board
FOR SALE
6 rooms, strictly modern, all built-in features, lot 50x269. A good buy at $6500; $2500 cash.
5 beautiful rooms and garage. Worth at least $6500. Priced this week, $5750. $1200 cash.
5 rooms, just off Central. Strictly up to date. Only $6500; $1700 cash.
5 large sunny rooms, strictly modern, just completed, at $5800, $2000 cash.
4 rooms, a dandy home on lot 50x150. $2750. With $600 cash.
J. E. HOWES
Glen. 1996-M 200 W. Broadway

MUST SACRIFICE—OWNER CANNOT HANDLE
81-foot frontage on East Colorado blvd., with 4-room house. Will sell for $4350.
EXCEPTIONALLY LOW TERMS
See This at Once
See ELROD for BARGAINS
1651 Gardena Ave.
Ph. Glen. 2032-W Ph. Gl. 319-J
Car at Your Service
Open Evenings

FOR SALE — 4 room house. Mountain view; $400 ft. East Lexington. House unfinished. $1600 cash. $400. Balance $10 per month. Sycamore and Glenwood, Las Crescenta. Phone Glendale 2046-J-2.

For Sale—Real Estate

IF YOU want a bargain, and want to avoid this rent problem at the same time, let us show you a 4-room stucco house for $2500, terms to suit you.
DUTTON, THE HOME FYNDER,
Glendale and Colorado

WE HAVE several machines going to Tujunga Sunday morning at 9:30. If you have seen this pretty spot and would be interested in buying, or if you have never been up among the Green Verdugo hills it will be worth your while to go.
Beautiful lots priced from $300 up. Exceptionally low terms. Phone for reservations.
See ELROD for BARGAINS
1651 Gardena Avenue.
Glen. 2032-W Glen. 319-J
CAR AT YOUR SERVICE
OPEN EVENINGS

W. A. HEITMAN CO.
125x150 ft. corner, San Fernando road frontage, in new business center at Brand & San Fernando, with 6 room bungalow. $16,000. Terms.
Two lots on Eulalie, 50x150; $1750 each.
75x150 ft., corner, San Fernando road, $7500.
60x160 ft. corner. Glendale Blvd. $3250.
W. A. HEITMAN CO.
1737 San Fernando Rd., at Brand
Phone—Glen. 1049.

CAN YOU IMAGINE
an industrial lot with 54 ft. frontage on North San Fernando road, double length, near spur track—price? $2500 cash! This is the lowest priced lot in the industrial district. Owner needs money.
Also have business lots near Gateway Market, just off Brand boulevard; $3500. Terms. An excellent investment.
Only two more choice lots left in first block off Brand in Angelus Park. This is the lowest car fare to L. A. Wonderful view, can be bought for $300 down.
A new block opening in this tract; we can give special prices on these lots for a very limited time. Easy terms with building aid if desired.
Two houses in Atwater Park at bargain prices.
A pretty 4-room house with garage on 90 ft. lot, just off San Fernando road. Alley on two sides. Worth buying. Terms.
See ELROD for BARGAINS
1651 Gardena Avenue.
Glen. 2032-W Glen. 319-J
CAR AT YOUR SERVICE
OPEN EVENINGS

CORNER LOT—Alger and Sequoia, across S. P. tracks. Big lot, $1250; $250 cash and $10 per mo.

Corner lot, 125x150, San Fernando road and Carmel. 1 block south of Brand Blvd. $5500; $3000 cash. Balance easy.

8 acres on South San Fernando road. Already subdivided, $22,000. Ready to put on market. You can double.

Beautiful 7-room modern bungalow on corner, 50x160. Big garage, fruit, 1 block from car line. This is a snap at $6300; $2000 cash. $50 per month.
SCHAFFER REALTY
1715 South San Fernando Road.

A CAR FOR THAT LOT
—or house. We have an offer to trade a 1918 McFARLAND, 90 h.p. touring car in perfect condition, for a good lot or equity in a house. This is a car worth having.
SEE ELROD for BARGAINS
1651 GARDENA AVE.
Ph. Glen. 2032-W Ph. Glen. 319-J
Car at Your Service
Open Evenings

CHOICE RESIDENT LOTS
Do You Want
A CHOICE
L
O
T
In high class residential district at an exceptionally low price and exceptionally easy terms. We have for sale the following lots all facing Central in choice neighborhood.
CENTRAL AVENUE
One lot, 60x140, $3000 (corner)
One lot, 60x140, $2500.
One lot, 60x186, $2500.
One lot, 70x186, $3000.
All the above facing Central.
One lot, 46x120, just off Central, $1700.
Any of above lots can be bought for $500 cash, balance to suit the purchaser.
FARIS & COGGINS
131 South Brand Blvd.

ONLY $500 DOWN
Will put you in possession of extra well built nearly new 6 room bungalow, with garage. All hardwood floors. Lot 60x160 on prominent street. Price right. Balance like rent. Phone Glen. 2163.

MUST SELL
New 4-room bungalow, 2 bedrooms. All hardwood floors. Built-in tub and shower. All modern conveniences. Garage. Price $5000, for quick sale $750 down. Balance $50 monthly, including interest. Phone Glen. 2163.

FOR SALE—New 5-room bungalow with all modern conveniences, close in location, a beauty; $5750, terms.
Beautiful foothill lot on Highland avenue. Good buy at $2500.
I know values. See me.
JAMES W. PEARSON
108 North Brand, just north of Pacific Electric station.

SPECIAL!
New, modern house. (449)
5 large rooms.
2 bedrooms.
Breakfast nook.
2 blocks to car.
Price, $5000.
Cash, $3200.
Balance, $24 per month.
FARIS and COGGINS
131 S. Brand. Glen. 1117.
Office open evenings.

FOR SALE — 4-room house; mountain view, 1400 feet elevation. Lot 73x150. House unfinished. $1600 cash. $400. Balance $10 per month. Sycamore and Glenwood, La Crescenta. Phone Glendale 2046-J-2.

For Sale—Real Estate

SOMEONE SAID
"OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS BUT ONCE AT EACH PERSON'S DOOR!"
But we send opportunity to you every few days, when you see one of our specials. This is OPPORTUNITY and you should recognize it, by immediate action.
WARREN
300½ S. Brand Blvd.

WE HAVE lots from $650 up. Street work and all improvements in.
DUTTON, THE HOME FYNDER,
Glendale and Colorado

OWNER will sell without profit—just the cost of house and value of lot, if sold at once.
Living room, two bedrooms, bath, breakfast nook, kitchen, screened porch, large rooms, oak floors throughout.
All plumbing fixtures, including tile kitchen sink.
Four coats enameling inside.
In fact, I have built down-to-the-minute houses.
Large garages.
Lots 50x160, east front.
All street work paid for.
See them at 721-725-729 North Kenwood.
Will give terms.
Price only $5250 each. Key at 715 North Kenwood. Courtesy to agents.
MILES GREGORY—605
453 South Spring, L. A.

WARREN'S GOOD BUYS
Corner 137 on Central avenue and 89 feet deep. $5400. Terms. Will divide if purchaser does not want entire corner.
HURRY ON THIS!
WARREN or GEORGE
300½ South Brand Blvd.

100x125
Fin location for apartment or bungalow court. Close to car line. Fine street. Terms, $2800.
GALBRAITH
Glen. 1977-W 453 W. Colorado

ENDICOTT & LARSON
116 South Brand
LOT SPECIALS!
South Central—$1800.
W. Alexander, 100 ft.—$2600.
W. Acacia, corner—$1500.
Randolph St., 60 ft.—$2000; $750 down.
W. California — $1250.
Large corner, close in—$2600.
W. Doran,—$1200; $400 down.
E. Lexington corner—$1850.
E. Lexington, inside—$1700.
W. Myrtle—$2100.
Piedmont Park, 60 ft.—$1650.
San Fernando Road at Brand, $100 per front foot.
Corner South Brand and 4-room house rear, $7500; $3000 down.
North Howard—$1500.
Lorraine street—$925, $350 down.
Magnolia, 90x170—$1500, 1-2 cash
North Kenwood—$2250.
Kenneth Road, 100x200—$3500, $1000 down.
Brand Blvd., 54 ft. corner—$7000.
West Wilson—$1575.
East Windsor Road corner, 59 by 150—$2000.

FOR SALE—5-room house, hardwood floors, garage, etc.; $5000. See DUTTON the HOME FYNDER, S. W. corner Glendale and Colorado.

"I SELL THE EARTH"
Well built bungalow, 7 nicely arranged rooms—living, dining and breakfast room, 2 bedrooms, and sleeping porch. Oak floors in 4 rooms. Lot 50x146. Garage. Bearing fruit. Ideal location; $6100, $1800 will handle.
ANOTHER REAL BUY
North and east, close to car, school and churches—8-room modern chalet. Beautiful living and dining room across entire front. Den, sun room and kitchen in rear, 3 bed chambers and bath above. A bargain. $7000; $2000 cash.
EDITH MAY OSBORNE
Ph. Glen. 913-W 210 W. Doran
Member Glendale Realty Board

WE INVITED YOU
to arise early and buy "WARREN'S VERY SPECIAL" as advertised, but one person bought it before going to bed; he had the right idea. Don't sleep before buying one of our advertised specials.
WARREN
300½ S. Brand Blvd.

FIVE rooms, new bungalow and garage. Strictly up to date, 2 1-2 blocks from car line. West Colorado street. Terms. $6700.
GALBRAITH REAL ESTATE
Glen. 1977-W. 453 W. Colorado

A REAL BARGAIN—Just off of Central avenue, close in. Five-room house, 2 bedrooms, lots of bearing fruit; $4800. Easy terms.
New 6-room house, 3 bedrooms, a fine home, and selling below cost. $6000. $1500 cash.
Dandy new 4-rooms, 1 bedroom, 1 disappearing bed, breakfast nook, garage. $4500; $500 cash.
LOTS!

Salem	$925	$250 cash
Stocker	$925	$200 cash
Burchette	$1000	$450 cash
Central, corner	$1700	1-2 cash

R. N. STRYKER
Phone Glen. 846 217 N. Brand

For Sale—Real Estate

$500 DOWN
$45 PER MONTH
I have several new and beautiful 4 and 5 room bungalows, ranging from $500 to $1000 down. All well located, hardwood floors, latest features, built in bath, etc., garage, driveways.
My prices are for people who know values and demand something for their money.
SEE THESE BEFORE BUYING.
EDWARD HENNES
"WHERE PRICES ARE RIGHT"
719 S. Brand. Glen. 114-R

FOR SALE — 22 lots, staked and ready for sale, in the northwest part of Glendale. All city conveniences. Price $13,000. Terms to suit. See
KJERGAARD & MULLALY
Phone—Glen. 643
207 West Broadway

LOTS $50 DOWN
$10 PER MONTH
Good level lots, close to car line. Street work, gas, water in. These lots can be had on very easy terms, $495 up.
BUY NOW AND SAVE RENT
HANSON - McMILLAN
Glen. 1494 124 W. Broadway

LOTS 50x185—$867 EACH
3 big lots, east front. Close to new high school. Fine paved street, close to car line, beautiful locality. $950 will handle all three. Another snap for the wise investor.
EDWARD HENNES
"WHERE PRICES ARE RIGHT"
719 S. Brand — Phone Glen. 114-R

For Sale or Exchange

FOR SALE OR TRADE—My equity in new Ford truck. R. D. Otter, 915 East Acacia.

FOR EXCHANGE—Ten acres, close to San Diego. Excellent soil. Electric pumping plant. Abundance of good water; cement pipe distributing system. Five acres alfalfa. Wonderful possibilities for country home site. Will exchange for Glendale lots or improved property. Address Box 22-A, Glendale Daily Press.

Wanted—Real Estate

WANTED—Have a client who wants 5 or 6 room modern home, will give $1000 at 8 per cent first mortgage as first payment. Assume mortgage and pay $100 per month. If you have a home you will sell on those terms, up to $6500, let me know.
ARTHUR CAMPBELL
Member of Glendale Realty Board
110 E. Broadway Phone Gl. 274

WANTED
I HAVE CUSTOMER WITH $3000 AS FIRST PAYMENT ON BUNGALOW, CLOSE TO STORE. MUST KNOW BY SATURDAY.
A. J. Lucas
Glen. 1961 309 S. Brand

HAVE YOU A HOUSE TO SELL?
I want a house to cost not over $4000, small payment down. Also a lot having small house or livable garage on it. The first payment to not be over $500. Call 624 East Elk or Glen. 1941-W.

WANTED—Have client for lot. Good location, close to street car. Prefer near Broadway or Glendale avenue. Phone Glen. 2300-R.

Business Opportunities

FOR SALE—Restaurant, busiest place in Glendale. Bargain for cash. Closed Sundays. Address 212½ South Brand Blvd.

FOR SALE—Going paint business. Good stock, must sell at once, on account of children. Apply 219 East San Fernando Blvd., Burbank.

FOR SALE—Millinery shop and small amount of ladies' ready-to-wear dresses; best location, low rent. Only one other competitor. Bargain, if sold at once. The Smart Shop, Burbank, 203 East San Fernando Blvd.

A BIG BARGAIN
For Sale—a going furniture business. Owner leaving for Arizona at once. Address 209 West San Fernando road, Burbank.

For Rent

LEASE—For year, 6-room furnished house, sleeping porch and garage to responsible party. Adults only. 325 Mira Loma street, Glendale.

FOR RENT—Unfurnished, clean, new 3-room strictly modern apartment. Close in. Water paid. Adults. $40. Sam Stoddard, 219 East Broadway. Glendale 105.

FOR RENT—$100 per month. Will give lease. Six rooms, modern. close in on Central.
McMILLAN
Phone 1494. 124 W. Broadway

For Rent

FOR RENT—Office room, second floor Press Bldg. Apply at Glendale Daily Press Office.

FOR RENT—Space in millinery shop in Eagle Rock in new Sam Seelig building. Suitable for dressmaking, lingerie and similar. Phone Glen. 1294-W.

FOR RENT — 4-room Colonial house and garage. Phone 1184-J or inquire at 341 Oak street.

FOR RENT—4-room bungalow and garage. 347 West Acacia.

FOR RENT—Unfurnished 5-room house in Verdugo Woodlands; second house east of Canada boulevard, on Opechee Way, $60. Call Glen. 2363-J.

FIVE ROOM furnished house, up-to-the-minute in every respect; close in, and good residential section. Apply 822 East Harvard
—or—
DUTTON THE HOME FYNDER,
Glendale and Colorado

FOR RENT—Furnished apartment. Living room, dining room, bath and kitchen. Situated 207½ East Broadway. One block from Brand Blvd. Splendid location for doctor or dentist. Apply—L. G. STOCKS, 403 N. Central Ave. Or apartment 3 or 4 on premises. Glendale 942-W.

FOR RENT—Space for rent for light machine or repair work. Also half interest in good business for sale at a reasonable figure. Box No. 40-A, Glendale Daily Press.

FOR RENT—New, up-to-the-minute 4-room bungalow, furnished or unfurnished; garage. Lease to adults. 820 E. California avenue.

FOR RENT—Furnished room for 1 or 2 gentlemen. 321 Ethel street.

FOR RENT—2 rooms, unfurnished apartment. 230 W. Colorado.

FOR RENT—Furnished room. New furniture. 1219 South Central.

FOR RENT — 5-room furnished house. 600 West Broadway.

FOR RENT—One new 5-room bungalow, unfurnished, adults only. One 4-room apartment in bungalow court. Both 1 block from car line. Address 407 North Kenwood. Glendale 1572-M.

FOR RENT — Furnished room, meals if desired. 436 West California street. Phone Glen. 1548-J.

For Sale—Poultry

FOR SALE—TRY OUR FRESH POULTRY AND RABBITS DRESSED TO YOUR ORDER AND YOU WILL SAY I HAVE AT LAST FOUND A PLACE I CAN GET DRESSED POULTRY AND KNOW IT IS FRESH. WE DRESS NOTHING BUT THE BEST STOCK.

WE HAVE A FINE LOT OF BARRED ROCKS, R. I. REDS AND WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS FOR SALE.

C. W. GRIGSBY
117 WEST BROADWAY
Dealer in
GRAIN, FEED, GARDEN SEED, POULTRY AND PET STOCK

For Sale—Furniture

FOR SALE—A few second hand good gas ranges on your own terms. One G-E electric range in A-1 shape.
COKER & TAYLOR
209 South Brand

GET your heating stoves and oil stoves now, and keep warm. We have a complete line of every variety of stoves.
ENTERPRISE FURNITURE CO.
216 East Broadway

GAS RANGES
DIRECT FROM FACTORY, save the middleman's profit. New high ovens, $39.50. Ranges repaired. Rebuilt ranges at bargain prices. ANGELES STOVE & RANGE WORKS, 2701 South Vermont. Phone 72379. Open evenings.

FOR SALE—Splendid brass bed, springs and mattress. 430 West Burchett street.

For Sale—Motor Vehicles

GOOD CARS
EASY TERMS
We have on hand a small assortment of light touring cars and roadsters for sale on terms which anyone can meet. Come in and ask us about the following special bargains:
Overland "Mystery" touring, looks like new.
1918 Ford with Hassler shock absorbers, plate glass in read curtain, nice finish.
1918 Dodge touring, good looking.
1918 Maxwell touring.
1918 Maxwell roadster.
Don't delay—we intend to close the stock out this week.
BARTLETT & FRENCH
Hupmobile Dealers
BRAND AT HARVARD
Glendale.

For Sale—Motor Vehicles

CAN YOU BEAT THIS?
NO CASH PAYMENT.
We have a limited number of automobiles and will sell to responsible people on terms surprisingly low and with no initial payment. Investigate.
BARTLETT & FRENCH
Brand at Harvard, Glendale, Cal.

FOR SALE—Overland touring car in fine running order, $200. 412 North Kenwood.

For Sale—Poultry

FOR SALE — One thoroughbred New Zealand buck. 6 months. Won first prize So. Cal. R. Gr. Ass'n. show. One young meat buck. 1000 South Adams.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Rhode Island Red pullets, laying. $2 each. Phone Glen. 1281-J. 446 West Maple avenue.

Wanted—Musical Inst'm'nts

FOR SALE—Mah. player piano. Brand new. Call 341½ Ivy street.

Mines and Mining

DESIRABLE MINING STOCK
I am able to secure a little stock at ground floor price, embracing a silver mine just starting to ship ore. This is an unusual proposition and limited in time.
EDD D. GALLAHER
316 Lankershim Bldg.,
Third and Spring, L. A.

Miscellaneous

INSURANCE
We write fire, automobile, and other insurance in strong companies. We invite your business. Call or phone us.
BOLEN REALTY CO.
Glen. 2163. 206 W. Broadway

VACUUM CLEANER RENTAL
Vacuum cleaner for rent by the day and half day. Phone Glen. 2030-W.

RAPP TRANSFER
Moving and hauling with ton truck. $1.50 per hour. G. A. RAPP, 1452 E. California. Phone Glendale 840-W.

SAVE from $1 to $1.50 per gallon by buying guaranteed lead, oil and zinc paints from the manufacturer. All colors, $2.75 per gal. Roof paint $2.50 for 5 gallons. Wall board, roofing papers, wall paper.
PYRAMID PAINT PRODUCTS CO.
704 E. Broadway—Phone Glen. 469

IF YOU want guaranteed paints buy PATTON'S Sun Proof Paints, varnishes, roof paint, roofing, wall board and wall paper.
STEVEN'S PAINT STORE
219½ E. Broadway. Glendale 680-J

SEWING MACHINES for rent. Used machines for sale. Machines adjusted anywhere in the city, $1.00. 416 Hawthorne. Phone 2285-R.

R. F. GOMES—CONTRACTOR
Paint, decorating and paper hanging. I did "Wally Reid's" new house. Phone Glendale 1489-W. 1244 South Walnut street.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—Roman Beauty apples. $1 box and up. Cider special and honey. 514 W. Harvard.

DAIRY FERTILIZER
Best cow manure fertilizer for sale at $3.50 for one cubic yard or $3 per yard for two yards and over delivered free.
Also will do general hauling with 1-ton truck.
Call JESSUP DAIRY
Glendale 421-W.

FERTILIZER FOR SALE
Inquire of Peter L. Ferry,
614 East Acacia.
Phone—Glendale 475-J

TEAMING, hauling, grading, plowing. T. D. Taylor, 426 Piedmont Park. Phone Glendale 684-W.

New Typewriter Desks—20% off.
Rebuilt Typewriters for sale
Typewriter Rentals
Repairs Supplies
Corona Distributors
Sundstrand Adding Machines
Used Adding Machines—all makes
Glendale Typewriter Exchange
107 W. Broadway Glen. 116

Money to Loan

$50,000 TO LOAN—Ranch, city or suburban property. Amounts to suit. C. G. Paul, 321 East Palmer avenue.

AUTOMOBILE LOANS to individuals. Responsible parties only. Phone evenings, Glen. 1459-M.

Wanted—Money

WILL SELL the following first mortgages at a discount:
$3000, 3 years—7 per cent
$2500, 3 years—7 per cent
$2000, 3 years—8 per cent
Call Glen. 1674-W

WANTED—To borrow, $6500. First class security. Inquire J. E. Howes, 200 West Broadway. Phone Glen. 1996-M.

Wanted

BE A NATIONAL trained automotive expert and earn a big salary; no other school in America like National Real practice on up-to-date autos, tractors, motors, lathes, etc. Largest and best equipment. Instructors of 20 years experience. We train you for any position in the business and help you find good position. No previous experience necessary. Earn room and board while learning. Be sure and send for our FREE 72-page, illustrated catalog. Tells how we put graduats in big pay positions; shows scores of photos of school work. Tells of good jobs now open. Write TODAY to J. A. Rosenkranz, Pres. N. A. S., 855 South Figueroa, Los Angeles, Calif.

WANTED—Business girl would like a room with board in private family or would consider sharing apartment with another business girl. Address Box 34-A, Glendale Daily Press.

WANTED—Will pay 5 cents per pound for clean white rags. Deliver to the Glendale Daily Press, 222 South Brand Boulevard.

FIRST-CLASS auto mechanic will call at your home and repair your car; will give estimate free of charge; phone Glendale 1081-W or Glendale 1053-J, or call at 1020 Stocker St.

H. EPSTEIN
General Contractor
New and old buildings, all kinds of jobbing. All work guaranteed; also financing. Some money if lot is clear. Call Pico 4636 or Auto. 16579.

WILL PAY 5 cents per copy for issue of January 7, 1922, Glendale Daily Press.

THAT odd piece of unused furniture which is in the way is worth money. We pay fair prices.
MURPHY
1261 S. Brand. Glendale 1397-W

WANTED—$3750. Lot and building costing $8400. Phone Glen. 680-J, or call at 219½ East Broadway.

Help Wanted—Male

WANTED—Have an opening for a salesman, or one who has the ability and desire to make good. Address Box 39-A, Glendale Press. Please give residence, if any.

Situations Wanted—Male

WANTED—American, 40, married, wishes permanent position as caretaker of private estate or vegetable garden. T. J. Casey, 301 South Boyle avenue, L. A. Phone Boyle 103.

WANTED—By experienced married man with family, steady work on ranch, or is willing to do any kind of work. Call 451 Palm drive.

DUNBAR & KENNEDY
Painting, Paper Hanging, and Tinting

G. H. Kennedy	F. H. Dunbar
464 W. Wilson	1515 S. Glendale
Phone 1054-J	Phone 1668-W

WANTED—Odd jobs of carpenter work. Phone Glendale 2021-W.

Help Wanted—Female

WANTED — Experienced millinery saleswoman for our Eagle Rock shop. Gilbert Millinery, phone Glen. 1294-W.

Situations Wanted—Female

NURSE wishes position in doctor's office as laboratory technician and assistant in X-ray or will take day nursing or relief. Phone Glen. 1486-W.

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper or cashier by lady with 20 years experience. Address Box 38-A, Glendale Daily Press.

YOUNG LADY wishes position as stenographer. Ten years experience. Box 26-A, Glendale Daily Press.

Lost — Found

LOST—A sport oxford. Phone Glen. 777-W, or call at 125 East Elk avenue. Reward.

LOST—A small, black handbag, between C. & S. Cafeteria and 343 West Broadway, Wednesday evening. Will finder kindly return to 343 West Broadway or call Glen. 263-J, and receive reward.

LOST—About two weeks ago, a pocket Testament with name on it in gold letters. Prized by owner. E. Unwin, S. W. corner Glendale and Colorado.

"And this," said the chief of detectives, who was doing the honors to a party of feminine investigators, "is our fingerprint department."
"Dear me!" exclaimed one motherly looking woman, who seemed a little out of place: "Where are the children?"
"The children, ma'am?"
"Yes—to make the fingerprints."

GRINS AND GROANS

See by the papers one of the state's "best" witnesses in the Arbuckle trial cannot remember important details now. This is not surprising to those who have followed the case and have done their own thinking.

Mary Garden is having troubles again. Foreign accent is going to be conspicuous by its absence if Mary continues as leader of the Chicago grand opera. American singers are best anyhow.

Glendale is going to have a community chorus. Four hundred voices is the goal, and it is said that the chorus is going to sing for the sick. Good idea. Service is the greatest joy-giver in life.

A bond thief returned $100,000 worth of the $500,000 haul because he knew he couldn't cash in on them. It's a good idea for bond thieves to know the bond business if they must steal. It saves them from a long, inactive period.

Senator Borah says the allies should pay interest on their debt to Uncle Sam and stop building navies and maintaining large armies. Of course, Borah is not popular with the "powers that be" but he spills good sense every once in a while.

Men's gym class organizes tonight in Glendale. Husbands who have flabby muscles should take advantage of this opportunity. Preparedness—never know what might happen.

We don't care whether the girls roll their hose or not, but we wonder if it isn't sort of hard on the knees when kneeling—or don't they kneel any more?

MURATORE HAS BEEN ILL ADVISED

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—"Foreign rule" was defied by Mary Garden, director of the Chicago Grand Opera company, today. A dozen song birds of Europe sided with Miss Garden in her row with Lucien Muratore, French tenor, who said he quit the company because he "couldn't work any longer under her direction, as she jars on my nerves."
Miss Garden, in a statement, said:
"Foreign dictation is a thing of the past. We are to have a little American dictation for a while and see how that works out. It is a pity to see an artist of the value of Muratore so badly counseled."
Muratore received $3000 a performance with the company. He sang his last opera here last night.

The man who says nothing is never misquoted.

Medical

DRS. CAMPBELL & BARTON
Nerve and Spine Specialists,
Suite 612 Delta Bldg.
427 South Spring St.
CHIROPRACTIC
Electro-Therapy, X-ray, Violet-ray, Sum-ray and all other approved natural methods of healing, many years of experience assures you correct diagnosis and relief. We have the equipment and experience to successfully treat cases of Rheumastim, Lumbago, Neuritis, Insomnia, Neurasthenia, Headaches and all other Chronic Diseases by natural methods. We'll help you! Correspondents please enclose $1 fee.

USED CARS FOR SALE

1917 Ford Speedster, torpedo body, good top, wide comfortable seat, shocks, speedometer, very classy...$175.00
1920 Ford Touring, starter $295.00
1916 Ford Touring.....$135.00
1920 Dort Touring
1918 Chandler Chummy
Model N Hupmobile
Open This Evening
Easy Terms
Velie Glendale Motors
246 S. Brand Phone Glen. 646

KEEPING UP WITH THE JONESES— Pa'll Never Be a Longfellow. —By POP MOMAND.

GEE! I CAN'T THINK OF ANY SWELL POETRY TO WRITE HER!
WAS THAT YOU MOANIN' AN' GROANIN' IN HERE ETHELBERT?
YEH, IT'S MY GAL'S BIRTHDAY UNK, BUT I'M BUSTED FLAT, SO I'M TRYIN' TO WRITE HER SOME POETRY, BUT I CANT COMPOSE ANY!
WELL, WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THIS—
"DEAR HEART THESE LINES I PEN TO THEE, I'M BUSTED, BUSTED AS CAN BE. FOR YOU I'D PAWN MY WATCH, MY SOCKS, BUT EVERYTHING I OWN'S IN HOCK.
NOT SO GOOD!
POP MOMAND.

SCHOOL BOARD IN SESSION TUESDAY

Name Committees to Look After Work of Organization

The board of education of Glendale met Tuesday night and decided to divide itself into committees to take care of the various school matters. These committees are as follows:

Building and insurance—D. J. Hibben and Mrs. A. A. Barton.

Finance, purchasing and auditing—David Black and Dr. P. O. Lucas.

Teachers, schools and rooms—Mrs. Nellie C. Brown and Mrs. A. A. Barton.

This method of procedure was recommended by Richardson D. White and D. J. Hibben, committee on committees.

New teachers appointed are Miss Verna Andrews, who is a graduate of the University of Washington and has had teaching experience in both grammar and high schools in Idaho and Washington. Miss Andrews is now residing at 307 West Avenue Fifty, Los Angeles. The other teacher is Mrs. Elsie Burt Van, of 516 East Maple street. Mrs. Van is a graduate of the southern branch of the University of California and has had five years' teaching experience in Kansas and one year in Santa Ana.

The matter of using motion pictures in the schools was laid over until the next meeting. The board of education has authorized Superintendent of Schools White to close deals for lots on Milford street with S. J. Ohyman, J. W. Duncan and Jan Groe. The price of each of these lots is $1700 and the entire property will be added to the Columbus avenue school grounds.

It was decided that February 27 would be teachers' visiting day. On that day the schools will be closed and the teachers will be given an opportunity to visit schools of other cities with a hope that they may secure some ideas that will help them in their school work here.

The request of A. C. Walgamott for the use of the school buildings after school hours for classes in violin instruction was denied.

A special committee consisting of Dr. Lucas and Superintendent White, awarded the contract for the purchase of 73 pupils' desks, one teacher's desk and one teacher's chair. This contract was awarded to the Rucker-Fuller Desk company of Los Angeles. These desks are to be delivered within ten days.

STORK IS ON JOB EVERY 7 MINUTES

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 19.—A stork flaps out of the nowhere into California every seven minutes. This is according to the latest figures for 1920 on the habits of these migratory birds compiled by L. E. Ross, director of the State bureau of these and other equally vital statistics. In other words births in the Golden State during that year averaged 191 a day, or a total of 71,500 additional native sons and daughters. Ross has estimated that during the year just past the stork has eclipsed his flight record by at least half a minute, delivering a newborn Californian every six and a half minutes.

FICTITIOUS FIRM NAME

The undersigned do hereby certify that they are conducting a collection, real estate, insurance and commercial reports business at 120 North Brand Boulevard, in Glendale, California, under the fictitious firm name of Circle Real Estate Company, and that said firm is composed of the following persons, whose names and addresses are as follows:

Alfred Huffington Barnes, 1300 East Lexington Drive, Glendale, California.

Alfred Harrison Nichols of 910 East Elk Street, Glendale, California.

Emil Telesfore Seidenglanz of 426 Burchett Street, Glendale, California.

Witness our hands this 3rd day of January, 1922.

EMIL TELESFORE SEIDENGLANZ.
ALFRED HUFFINGTON BARNES.
ALFRED HARRISON NICHOLS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
(ss.
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES)

On this 3rd day of January, 1922 A. D., before me, E. H. Kerker, a notary public in and for said County and State, residing therein, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared before me Alfred Huffington Barnes, known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year in this certificate above written.

(Seal) E. H. KERKER,
Notary Public in and for said County.
My Commission expires Oct. 23, 1923.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
(ss.
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES)

On this 3rd day of January, 1922 A. D., before me, E. H. Kerker, a notary public in and for said County and State, residing therein, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared before me Alfred Harrison Nichols, known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year in this certificate above written.

(Seal) E. H. KERKER,
Notary Public in and for said County.
My Commission expires Oct. 23, 1923.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
(ss.
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES)

On this 3rd day of January, 1922 A. D., before me, E. H. Kerker, a notary public in and for said County and State, residing therein, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared before me Emil Telesfore Seidenglanz, known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year in this certificate above written.

(Seal) E. H. KERKER,
Notary Public in and for the County of Los Angeles, State of California.
My Commission expires Oct. 23, 1923.

Date first publication January 5, 1922.—4t weekly.

NEW METHOD OF BOOTLEGGING

Albert Wheeler, who works at one of the large fish markets in New York, claims the distinction of having discovered a species of fish stuffed with quarts of whisky. He made this startling discovery while sorting a load of cod just received from New England fishing banks. Prohibition agents are investigating this new system of bootlegging.

The Once Over

GLANDS

By H. I. PHILLIPS

Ain't it just wonderful about glands?

Doesn't it give you that gland and glorious feeling to know that you have a full set, and to know that you know that you have?

Man is really more dependent upon his glands than anything else; so dependent, in fact, that when he hears the results of modern scientific experiments he becomes all upset over the thought that all his glands are not what they should be, and that some important ones are apt to blow out any moment.

It is appaling how many glands a man has. He has the thyroid gland, the tydol gland, the thymus gland, the thermos gland, the pituitary gland, the concert gland, and any number of other glands all liable to go back on him at any minute with dire results.

For instance, the International Congress of Eugenics has expressed the conviction that gloom is a result of gland trouble. Whenever you feel depressed or despondent you should consult your gloom glands before attributing your condition to the canned salmon you had at the parish supper.

The gloom glands are situated between the expectancy cords and the muscles of the disappointment region. They are closely allied with the Whoopla glands, and both put in their hardest work during a world series or the running of a Kentucky derby.

When the gloom gland gets out of order the thing to do is to act at once. A poultice of hot mustard will help some, but a letter from the boss stating that your salary has been doubled will restore the glands to full health at once, applied hot or cold.

Anger is also caused by glands. Indeed the proper thing to do when a man loses his temper and wallops you across the face is to hold yourself in control and wilt him with a stern: "Gerald, if I were not sure your glands were not a total wreck I would strike back, but knowing, as I do, that you will never be a well man until you have the carbon removed from them I must desist."

Glands, say the scientists, are responsible for criminal tendencies. But when a bandit holds you up with a .48-calibre Colt it is not good policy to argue the matter with him.

The deductions which the scientists have arrived at are based partly on experiments showing similarities between men and apes. The experiments are taken as proving that man was once an Adenoid ape. Or is it Anthropoid ape? Something like that, anyway.

The change from ape to man began to take place about the time the ape began to eat meat, say the scientists. Whenever you go to pay your butcher bill these days you realize that he is now trying to reverse the process and make a monkey of you.

After the meat-eating process had made a man of a monkey, man took to eating lobster a la newberg and chicken a la king, and become a dodo.

Then, with the arrival of the modern apartment and the raising of the rent shortage he became a wild Brazilian Knutte. He now remains in that stage. What he will become next is a matter for conjecture.

Indeterminate Sentence

By JOHN BRECK

A bat can be healthy and self-sustaining on 1,660 cubic feet of air-space. I furnish this information gratis to any one who thinks of establishing a "battery" instead of an aviary or an aquarium, since the price I paid is not reducible to current exchange. Mind, I am not definitely stating that it will survive, merely chronicling what has been done.

"There's a bat 'as been shut oop in t'old garage a year agone come last seventeenth o' August," stated my friend the gardener, who has learned to humor my taste for accumulating such queer "boogs" as he comes across in pursuit of his calling. "Hi've the date fixed, for Hi 'aven't 'ad key in t'door sense t'rent begun to come in. 'Tis 'Obbses furniture is stored there," he went on to explain.

Not that I had ever doubted his word on any point—until now. I am frank to state I suspected a loop-hole—or a knot-hole at the very least—in the bat Bastille. Yet, seeing that "'e built it 'imself," it was worth investigating. For he is a careful man.

The door was locked once more. Not until nightfall did we step in, close it behind us, and pursue the troubled jail-bird with the glare of an electric torch to see where it would give us the slip.

But it did not; it refused even to try. It flitted about the rafters like a canary whose wings have taken the exact measure of its cage. A little ventilator at the west end of the eaves, wired against bats and sparrows, but admitting lesser wings, was its hunting-ground. Crumpled bits of insect armor showed that crickets and black bettles had come in through the cracks of the floor. But its main reliance was the array of mudwasp nests which lined the ridgepole. It clambered over them, grub-hunting we thought, as if completely indifferent to their stings.

We were not. We doused our light and fled the hypodermics it drew upon us. Even so we got enough inoculations of rheumatism cure to last us the season. But the bat continued to flit past the open door. It could not seem to realize that the indeterminate sentence it incurred by simple trespass was at an end.

Once it flew out a few feet, as if through carelessness, then wheeled back in. It tried again, passed the door, wavered against the sky. Then, as old memories of forgotten joys began to wake in its numbed brain, it swung, like the needle swings to the north star, till its arrow of flight pointed the nearest stream.

GIRL STUDENTS CAN GO RIDING

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., Jan. 19.—Victory rivalling the granting of universal suffrage is the lot of Stanford co-eds, who for years have been waging the battle of "queening," hampered by iron bound restrictions. Miss Mary Yost, Dean of Women, has announced suspension of the age-old rule ordaining against motor-rides unchaperoned. The liberation applies to women of the three upper classes who are permitted to motor where they like. They must not, however, visit dance halls.

Afterthoughts are sometimes best. Woman was an afterthought.

WAR VETERANS ON WELFARE BOARD

One Branch of State Government Not Controlled by State

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 19.—There is one department in the state government where service records and not civil service records count. The entire personnel of the veterans' welfare board is composed entirely of veterans of the world war. These veterans are administering California's soldier bonus bills passed by the last legislature. The bills provide that ex-service men shall be employed in this work wherever practicable.

Robert F. Smith, secretary of the board, has formed his staff entirely of veterans in accordance with these acts. Three women are employed by the board, but they also served during the world war. This is the only department of the state government which does not require civil service examinations for employes. Following is the board's staff of veterans:

Robert F. Smith, Bakersfield, T. C. E. R.; "Reg" Caughey, Ukiah, 16th ammunition train, 16th division; George C. Linn, Napa, 3rd engineers; Monte V. Woodruff, Los Angeles, 2nd battalion, anti-aircraft, C. A.; Frank C. Greaves, San Francisco, 30th infantry, 3rd division; Robert B. Cooper, Sacramento, submarine service; Paul E. Wise, Santa Clara, 158th field hospital, 40th division; James R. Livesay, Palo Alto, U. S. N.; Benson McGann, Sacramento, 148th field artillery; Ruth A. Gee, Vallejo, Mare Island, navy; Norma M. Brown, Sacramento, adjutant general's department; Jessica E. Mott, Sacramento, bureau steam engineering, U. S. N.; John M. Russell, Sacramento, air service; Earl Duchow, Sacramento, U. S. N.; Lawrence L. Wright, New York, 27th company military police, 27th division; Leo G. Brown, Sacramento, 364th, 81th division; H. L. Phillips, U. S. M. C., 2nd division.

M'CARTHEY SEES NAME ON HEARSE

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 19.—P. H. McCarthy, former mayor of San Francisco, is going to lecture here today anyway. There may, however, be just a shade of doubt in Mr. McCarthy's mind as to the unanimity of his welcome.

While a reception committee from the Labor temple was at the station greeting him, another self-appointed committee was busily dragging a hearse up Maple street to the union headquarters.

When McCarthy stepped from his automobile, the dead wagon, bearing the legend "Pin Head McCarthy" on both sides in bright green paint, was discovered chained to a telephone pole in front of the Labor temple.

JULIUS PAYTON SELLS EAT HOUSES

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 19.—Twenty-four years ago, at the age of 16, a saloon porter. Today, at 40, retired with a fortune of more than half a million dollars.

This is a bit of the interesting life history of Julius Payton, who has just disposed of his chain of several restaurants to "take life easy." Four brothers who worked for him as waiters have acquired the eating houses.

"Trouble with a lot of people is that they never know when they have enough," Payton says. "They work and accumulate until long past middle age," he argues. "Then when they are ready to quit, they are too old to enjoy the harvest."

SNOWBALL FIGHT IN CALIFORNIA

Freight Train Brings in Ammunition For Scrimmage

OROVILLE, Cal., Jan. 19.—A snowball fight is good fun anywhere, but it is an especial treat if you live in California, where only about every thirty years there is a freak snowfall which gives the boys of the Golden State a chance to indulge in the sport which the kids in the east enjoy yearly—along with the hardship of shovelling off the walks.

Oroville boys indulged in a snowball fight the other day. It was of a freak variety, for there was no snow on the ground, and plenty of sunshine.

A Western Pacific train arrived in Oroville after just coming down from the high Sierras. It was a freight train, and had been stalled for some time owing to a heavy snowstorm.

The roofs of the box cars were covered with snow. The boys of the town were not slow to discover it, and soon the cars were covered with swarms of youngsters who were pelting each other with snowballs from car to car.

Eventually, by that instinct which seems to be inherent in the race of small boys, they began pelting pedestrians, who took it all in good fun. The fight lasted for an hour, by which time all the snow was exhausted.

"You're forever trying to give the impression that you're a martyr," snapped Mrs. Peck. "I suppose you want everybody to think that you suffer in silence?"

"No," replied Mr. Peck. "I suffer in the perpetual absence of silence. A little silence would be a positive pleasure to me."

LOTS—PRE-OPENING SALE

Glendale Heights

New Fifty-Acre Super-Subdivision

All improvements, good restrictions, unsurpassed view.

Get in on the ground floor at these low pre-opening prices.

$725 up per Lot

EASY TERMS

SEE

Guy Wilson

Sole Agent

Also General Listings

226 S. Brand. Glen. 2071

"Write" at your door!
Wood—Fireplace or Stove

Clean and free from bark. Large loads (2½ tiers).

$6.00 to $6.50 per load Delivered

L. A. BASKET CO.

Glen. 140 At West End Cypress

—you'll like every inch of Verdugo Woodlands

Glendale folks are waking up to the beauty and surpassing residential advantages of high, healthful Verdugo Woodlands—a "little Switzerland" 5 minutes' drive from Broadway and Brand Boulevard.

Wide-awake Glendale people are moving from the flat no-view sections of the city to this glorious, tree-covered eminence in the historic Verdugo Valley.

Forty years ago the first families of Los Angeles selected these evergreen heights as the favorite spot for their outings. Those pioneers keenly appreciated the woodland charms of this picturesque vale—and only the lack of adequate transportation facilities kept them from establishing permanent homes.

Frequent car service and perfect auto roads make Verdugo Woodlands quickly and easily accessible to you people of Glendale. Why come almost to the very gates of this delightful foothill living place—and yet **fail** to go in and take advantage of what it offers from a residential point of view?

People from twenty states have bought homes and homesites here, after searching Los Angeles and suburbs for the most desirable residential offerings. Beautiful homes—our own construction—for sale at $7,500 to $12,000—cash or terms.

You'll be asked from $5,000 to $10,000 for foothill sites in other sections that do not compare in desirability with $1,000 to $5,000 sites in Verdugo Woodlands. If this sounds boastful to you, go out with us any day at **our expense** and let us prove it. An appetizing Spanish luncheon will be served at noon. F. P. Newport Co., 115 West Broadway, Glendale. Phone 1232.

Come in and get one of our beautiful descriptive booklets. Open evenings.

CITY PRINTING

ORDINANCE NO. 522

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF GLENDALE REGULATING THE CONSTRUCTION, ALTERATION, REPAIR, MOVING AND DEMOLITION OF BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES, AND THE USE THEREOF, PROVIDING FOR THE ISSUING OF PERMITS FOR THE SAME, AND PROVIDING FOR THE DEMOLITION OF BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES DANGEROUS TO LIFE OR PROPERTY.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GLENDALE:

ARTICLE 1. PRELIMINARY AND GENERAL PROVISIONS.

SECTION 1. That the State Tenement House Act, State Hotel and Lodging House Act, and the State Dwelling House Act are hereby incorporated in and made a part of this Ordinance.

In all cases where the provisions of this Ordinance conflict with State Laws, the State Laws shall govern.

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS.

Whenever the term "Superintendent of Buildings" is used in this Ordinance, it shall mean the officer of the City of Glendale now, or who may hereafter be charged with inspecting and overseeing the construction of buildings or other structures and the enforcement of ordinances and regulations relating to their inspection, construction, maintenance, and occupance, and shall include any authorized deputy of such officer. Whenever the term "Council" is used herein it shall mean any force now or hereafter exercising the legislative power of the City of Glendale.

Where the terms "Fire District No. 1" and "Fire District No. 2" are used in this Ordinance, they refer to Fire Districts bearing said names respectively, as established by any ordinances of the City of Glendale now in force or hereafter adopted.

SECTION 3. CONSTRUCTION AND ALTERATION OF BUILDINGS. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, as principal, agent, officer, clerk or employe, for himself or itself, or for any other person, firm or corporation, hereafter to erect, construct, alter, repair, raise, build upon, move, demolish, maintain or use, or to cause, permit or suffer to be erected, constructed, altered, repaired, raised, built upon, moved or demolished, maintained or used within the City of Glendale any building or structure or part thereof, in a manner that shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance; provided, that whenever it shall appear to the Board of Trustees that in a particular instance the provisions of this Ordinance are inapplicable, or that the enforcement of this Ordinance would work a hardship without tending to secure the objects hereof, to-wit: the safe and secure construction, maintenance and use of the buildings, structures and appliances, and the protection of the inhabitants of the City from loss of life and property by fire and otherwise, the Board of Trustees may grant permission for the erection, construction, alteration, repair, raising, building upon, moving, demolition, maintenance or use of any building or structure in a manner which shall secure the said objects hereof other than the manner prescribed by this Ordinance. Applications for such permission shall be filed with the Superintendent of Buildings and shall contain a full statement of the reasons therefor relied upon by the applicant, together with such maps, plans and diagrams as may be necessary to a complete understanding thereof.

SECTION 4. UNSAFE OR DANGEROUS CONSTRUCTION. Whenever the Superintendent of Buildings shall find that any building or structure or part thereof, heretofore or which may be hereafter erected, does not conform to the provisions and requirements of this Ordinance, or is dangerous to persons or property, or is unsafe for the purpose for which it is used, or is in danger of fire from any defect in its construction, he shall notify the owner, person in charge or occupant thereof, in writing, specifying wherein such structure does not conform to the provisions and requirements of this Ordinance or wherein it is dangerous, unsafe, or defective, and requiring such owner, person in charge or occupant forthwith to remove, demolish or repair the same, or to make such alterations therein as may be necessary to make such structure conform to the provisions and requirements of this Ordinance, or to render the same safe to life and property, or for the purpose for which it is used, or safe from fire, and specifying with reasonable certainty the work necessary to this end.

The owner, person in charge or occupant of any such building, or structure or part thereof, upon whom notice has been served as herein provided, shall within seventy-two (72) hours after receiving said notice, commence to comply with the terms of the order contained in the notice provided for; work to comply with the terms of any order given pursuant to this section shall be prosecuted diligently to completion and shall be completed within the time specified in the order given by the said Superintendent of Buildings, or by said Board of Trustees if a time for completion be fixed in such order.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to use or permit to be used any building or structure or part thereof, respecting which any work is ordered done as herein provided, before or during the time of performance of said work, unless permission in writing therefor is given by the Superintendent of Buildings.

SECTION 5. DESTRUCTION OF BUILDING IN CASE OF EMERGENCY. The Superintendent of Buildings shall have authority, if he finds any building or structure or part thereof in such condition as to endanger life, and the danger may be averted by the immediate application of precautionary measures, to cause such precautionary measures to be taken and all work to be done necessary to render said building or structure or part thereof safe, or if necessary he may cause the demolition of such building or structure or part thereof, after having given written notice to the owner, person in charge or occupant thereof, specifying the time when said work or demolition shall be commenced by him.

The Superintendent of Buildings shall cause all work done under authority of this section to be done at the expense of the City of Glendale and the owner, person in charge or occupant of such building, or structure or part thereof shall be liable for the cost of said work or of said demolition, and upon failure to pay the amount of said cost to said Building Inspector upon demand, the City Attorney shall institute and prosecute an action against the owner, person in charge or occupant of said building or structure or part thereof in the name of the City of Glendale for the recovery of such costs, together with costs of suit.

The notice herein required to be given by the Superintendent of Buildings may, in case such Superintendent of Buildings is, after diligent search and inquiry, unable to find in the City of Glendale any owner, person in charge or occupant of said building or structure or part thereof, be served by posting such notice in writing for six (6) hours immediately preceding the commencement of the work or demolition specified therein, in a conspicuous place upon the premises upon which such building or structure or part thereof may be located, directed to the owner, person in charge or occupant of said premises, describing them, and such service shall have the same force and effect as a personal service of said notice.

SECTION 6. DEMOLITION OF BUILDINGS. In demolishing any building one story shall be completely removed before the demolition of another story is begun. No material shall be placed upon the floor of any such building in the course of demolition, but the brick, timbers and other structural parts of each story shall be lowered to the ground immediately upon displacement. The owner, architect, builder or contractor of any building, structure, premises, wall, platform, staging or flooring to be demolished shall give not less than twenty-four hours' previous notice to the Superintendent of Buildings of such intended demolition; except that no notice need be given for removal of staging used for erection purposes.

SECTION 7. PERMIT REQUIRED. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, as principal, agent, officer, clerk or employe, for himself, or itself, or for another person, firm, or corporation, to commence or proceed with the erection, construction, alteration, repair, moving or demolition (restoration of plastering or painting and repairs to doors and windows and fences outside of Fire District No. 1 excepted) of any building or other structure in the City of Glendale (other than structures erected by the United States of America) unless a permit so to do has been first obtained as herein provided, except that a permit need not be procured for work not exceeding in cost Seventy-five Dollars ($75.00) outside of Fire District No. 1, when chimneys and vents are not involved.

Any person, firm or corporation, desiring such permit, shall file with the Superintendent of Buildings, on a blank to be furnished by said Superintendent of Buildings, an application therefor, which application for such permit shall set forth the land upon which the proposed work is to be done, describing the same by lot and block, or other description by which the same may be readily located or identified; the general dimensions of the building to be erected, constructed, altered, repaired, moved or demolished; the number and height of the stories thereof; the names of the owner, the architect, and the contractor or builder, should there be such architect, contractor or builder; and the cost of the proposed work, and shall set forth the purpose for which such building, alteration or repair is designed. When such application is made (excepting for private dwellings not to exceed in cost $2,000.00 and garages and outbuildings not to exceed in cost $500.00) plans and specifications in conformity with the provisions of this Ordinance shall be filed with the Superintendent of Buildings, who shall then issue a permit and shall file such application and shall apply to such plans and specifications an official stamp stating that the plans and specifications to which the same has been applied comply with the terms of the Ordinance. The plans and specifications so stamped shall then be returned to such applicant. The stamping of any plan or specifications shall not be held to permit or to be an approval of the violation of any section of this Ordinance. All such plans shall be drawn to a scale of not less than one-eighth of an inch to a foot on suitable paper or cloth by some process that will not fade or obliterate. All distances and dimensions shall be accurately figured and drawings made explicit and complete, showing the location of all plumbing fixtures within such building. All said plans presented shall be accompanied by a set of specifications describing all materials to be used in the proposed building, and both the plans and specifications shall be approved by the Superintendent of Buildings before a permit shall be granted.

It shall be unlawful to erase, alter or modify any lines, figures or coloring contained upon such plans or specifications so stamped by the Superintendent of Buildings. If during the progress of the prosecution of such work, it is desired to deviate in any manner affecting the construction or other essentials of the building from the terms of the application, plans or specifications, notice in writing of such intention to alter or deviate shall be given to the Superintendent of Buildings and the written assent of said Superintendent of Buildings shall be first obtained before such alteration or deviation shall be made.

Alterations in buildings made prior to the completion thereof which do not involve any change in their structural parts or of their stairways, elevators, fire escapes or other means of communication, or ingress or egress, and that are not in violation of any of the provisions of this Ordinance, may be made without permission of the Superintendent of Buildings.

If any change increases the cost of the proposed work the Superintendent of Buildings shall collect an additional fee for such change, in accordance with the scale of fees hereinafter prescribed.

SECTION 8. REQUIREMENTS FOR DRAWINGS. Before a permit shall be issued for a reinforced concrete building or structure complete working plans, details and specifications shall be filed with the Superintendent of Buildings, giving the size and location of members, the size and position of reinforcing rods, stirrups, bent rods and any other information necessary for the proper calculation of the structure or building, including the load on columns, beams, girders, and floors, and the bending moment on structural parts. The Superintendent of Buildings reserves the right to demand that the owner, architect or engineer shall submit a certified copy of such computation or stress sheets for examination as may be required, upon application for building permit.

The Superintendent of Buildings, in granting a permit to erect any reinforced concrete structure, does not, in any manner, pass the construction until after tests have been made of the actual construction and same proves satisfactory.

SECTION 9. The fees to be paid to the Superintendent of Buildings for issuing building permits shall be as follows:

Where the cost of the proposed work does not exceed $300.00 the fee shall be	$ 1.00
Where the cost of the proposed work exceeds $300.00 and does not exceed $600.00, the fee shall be	1.50
Where the cost of the proposed work exceeds $600.00 and does not exceed $1,000.00, the fee shall be	2.00
For each additional $100.00 of the cost of such construction work the fee shall be	.10
The fees for moving any building or structure upon or along any street or alley in the City of Glendale, not in excess of 14 feet wide and 24 feet long and not weighing more than five tons shall be	5.00
For any building of greater size or weight	25.00

As a condition of granting such permit the Superintendent of Buildings may require such manner or mode of moving such building as the Street Superintendent may deem necessary, to protect and conserve in their then condition the streets over which said building shall be moved and he may require an inspector to be employed who shall be appointed by the City Forester whose duty it shall be to examine the route over which the building is to be moved and to order such changes therein as he deems necessary and to examine and direct the operations while upon the street in such manner as in his judgment will best conserve the streets, trees, and other city property and he may require a reasonable deposit of money to be made with him for the purpose of repairing any of said streets which may be injured by such moving and to guarantee the payment of the inspector's fee which shall not exceed six dollars per day.

The above mentioned fees do not include the fees for any other work which a permit is required by any other ordinance of the City of Glendale.

(b) In case of moving any building without entering upon any public street, alley or place in so doing, the cost of moving, added to the cost of any repairs, additions or alterations to be made to such building after the moving thereof, shall constitute the total cost for the purpose of determining the fee to be paid for the permit according to the above schedule.

(c) Any person, firm, or corporation who shall commence the erection, construction, alteration, repair, moving or demolition of any building or other structure without a permit first having been obtained from the Superintendent of Buildings, as required by this Ordinance, shall be required, upon subsequently taking out such permit, to pay for the same double the amount of the fee hereinbefore provided for such permit.

SECTION 10. ACCOUNT OF FEES TO BE KEPT. The Superintendent of Buildings shall keep in proper books an accurate account of all fees received under this Ordinance, giving the name of the party paying the same and the name of the owner upon whose account the same were paid, and the date and the amount thereof, together with the house number of said premises, which books shall be open for public inspection. Such Superintendent of Buildings shall pay all fees received by him into the City Treasury at the close of every business day.

SECTION 11. WHEN PERMIT EXPIRES. If the work authorized by such permit is not commenced within 90 days from date thereof, or if the work authorized by such permit shall be suspended or abandoned by the owner of said building for a period of 90 days, then such permit, shall thenceforth be null and void, and before such work can be commenced or recommenced a new permit shall be taken out, and the same fees as hereinbefore fixed for the original permit shall be paid therefor.

If the work upon any building or structure shall be conducted in violation of any of the provisions of this Ordinance, the Superintendent of Buildings shall revoke the permit for the same, and thenceforth such permit shall be null and void and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to continue in the construction of any building or structure described in said permit.

SECTION 12. POWER OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDINGS TO STOP WORK. Whenever the Superintendent of Buildings shall find that any building is being constructed, altered, repaired, raised, built upon, moved, occupied, or demolished contrary to or in violation of the provisions of the Ordinance, the said Superintendent of Buildings shall have power and is hereby authorized to order the construction, alteration, repair, raising, building upon, moving, occupation or demolition of such building or other structure to be stopped and to notify in writing any persons in any manner engaged in or causing any such work to be done, to forthwith desist therefrom; and it shall be unlawful for any person to continue or further prosecute, or to cause the continuance or further prosecution of any such work in any manner after service of such notice, unless a permit therefor shall be granted by the said Superintendent of Buildings in conformity to this Ordinance.

SECTION 13. INTERFERENCE WITH SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDINGS. It shall be unlawful for any person in any way to hinder or prevent the Superintendent of Buildings or any of his deputies, or any other duly authorized officer, from entering or inspectiong, during business hours, any building or other structure already erected or any building or other structure in course of construction, alteration, repair, removal or demolition; provided that such officers shall not be authorized to enter any dwelling house after the same is legally occupied without the consent of the occupant thereof.

SECTION 14. INSPECTION. There shall be no lathing, ceiling or other interior covering of the studding of joists, done on any building until said building is inspected and approved by the Superintendent of Buildings. Such inspection shall be made within one working day after the time of notice to the Superintendent of Buildings, that such building is ready for inspection.

Finish Inspection: It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Buildings after notification to make or cause to be made a final inspection and examination of all buildings or other structures, and if such buildings, additions or improvements thereto are found to have been erected and constructed in conformity to all the provisions and requirements of this Ordinance said Superintendent of Buildings shall issue a certificate thereof to the owner or person in charge.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to occupy any building or structure or addition thereto, until such certificate has been issued.

SECTION 15. TEMPORARY PERMIT TO OCCUPY. The Superintendent of Buildings may issue a permit to occupy, prior to his final certificate, allowing the use of a portion or portions of any building, in cases where the portion or portions of said building so used have been erected and constructed in accordance with all the requirements of this Ordinance governing the erection and construction of such buildings. When such permit is so issued it shall be lawful to occupy premises according to the terms of the permit.

Furnaces must be inspected by Plumbing Inspector.

SECTION 16. REPAIR OF DAMAGED BUILDINGS. It shall be unlawful to repair any frame or wooden building or structure in Fire Districts of the City of Glendale, as the same is now or may hereafter be established, that has been injured more than 40 per cent of its original value by wear and tear or by action of the elements or by fire.

Whenever the Superintendent of Buildings shall find that any such building or structure is injured more than 40 per cent of its original value by wear and tear or by action of the elements, or by fire, he shall, in writing, notify the owner or person in charge or the occupant thereof, of such findings, and shall require such owner, person in charge or occupant to cease the use, maintenance and occupancy of such building and to demolish such building or remove the same outside of said Fire District No. 1, within such time, not less than ten (10) days, as may be fixed by him and specified in such notice. True copies of such notices shall be served upon the owner, or in case he is absent from the county, or cannot after due diligence be found therein, upon the person in immediate control of such building, if such person can be found in the county, and upon the occupant thereof, if any there be, personally, or shall be posted in a conspicuous place on such building not less than ten (10) days immediately before the time therein specified for the completion or the demolition or removal of such building.

It shall be unlawful to maintain, occupy, use or to permit or suffer the maintenance, occupancy, or use of any such building after the time specified in said notice for the demolition or removal of such buildings.

SECTION 17. ALTERATION OF EXISTING BUILDING. It shall be unlawful to enlarge, raise, build upon or move from one place to another in Fire Districts in the City of Glendale, any frame or wooden building or other wooden structure, or to move any frame or wooden building from a place without such Fire Districts to a place within such Fire Districts; provided, however, that when any part of any existing building within the Fire Districts is taken for the public use by condemnation, for street or other purposes, it shall be lawful to repair the remaining portion of such building with the same material or materials, or the same or similar kind as those of which the remaining portion of such building is constructed; or if there be sufficient ground in the same lot or premises upon which such building exists, said building may be moved as far as may be necessary to clear that portion of the lot or premises taken for such public use; and if there is not sufficient ground for such purpose said building may be moved elsewhere outside of Fire District No. 1; and provided, further, that when any existing building in Fire District No. 1 is altered, or repaired as to the street front or as to the interior of such building, only, it shall be lawful to make such alterations or repairs to the satisfaction of and under the supervision of the Superintendent of Buildings; with materials of the same kind as those of which the remaining portion of such building is constructed.

SECTION 18. The provisions of this Ordinance shall apply to buildings existing at the time of the passage of the Ordinance, only to such extent as provided in this Section, except when specially mentioned in other sections.

Alterations to existing buildings shall be made to comply with the provisions of this Ordinance as follows:

(a) Fire stops shall be put in all parts of the structure exposed by remodeling.

(b) All rooms in Class "B" and "C" buildings, when relathed shall be lathed and plastered in accordance with this Ordinance.

(c) All material for structural parts shall be of the kind, size or strength required by the provisions of this Ordinance.

(d) Elevator shafts, dumb waiters and chutes, hereafter put in existing buildings shall conform to the provisions of this Ordinance.

(e) Where the height of existing buildings is increased, all existing light courts shall be made to comply with the provisions of this Ordinance.

(f) All new skylights on existing buildings, and all repairs when such repairs exceed 40 per cent of the value of the old skylight shall be put in accordance to the provisions of this Ordinance.

(g) Cornices and appendages where rebuilt, shall be in accordance with the provision of this Ordinance.

(h) Any building containing a hotel, room used for church or public worship, school room, public music room, moving picture room, theater, or other place of instruction, or any room or hall used wholly or partially as a place for public assembly, when repaired or remodeled, shall be repaired or remodeled in accordance wtih the provisions of this Ordinance.

(i) All windows, doors and other openings hereafter made in outer, party or division walls in existing buildings, shall be made to conform to the provisions of this Ordinance.

(j) All chimneys and vents when constructed and reconstructed shall be made to conform to the provisions of this Ordinance.

SECTION 19. CLASSES OF BUILDINGS IN THE FIRE LIMITS. No building shall be erected in Fire District No. 1 of the City of Glendale unless said building shall conform in all respects to the requirements of this Ordinance for a building of either Class "A" or Class "B" or Class "C."

SECTION 20. TENTS AND MOVABLE STRUCTURES. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, as principal, agent, officer, clerk or employee, for himself or itself, or for another person, firm or corporation, to erect, maintain or occupy any tent, canvas house or movable structure of any kind whatsoever in Fire District No. 1, or any such tent house, or structure in Fire District No. 2; intended for and occupied as a dwelling; provided, that tents may be erected in Fire District No. 1, for a period not exceeding ten (10) days, for the purpose of holding exhibitions, public speaking or other public gatherings, by first obtaining special permission from the Council so to do.

SECTION 21. GENERAL CONSTRUCTION. No building shall be erected in Fire District No. 2 in the City of Glendale unless such building shall conform to this Section and to all the other requirements of this Ordinance applicable to Fire District No. 2.

METAL LATH. All exterior walls, the ceilings of all basements, the furred walls in basements, the interior walls and ceilings of all stairways and corridors, the interior walls and ceilings on the main floor, and the entire ceiling of the top floor of all buildings erected in Fire District No. 2 shall be finished with metal or other fireproof lath and plaster. Roofs shall be covered with sheet metal or composition roofing completely covering all parts so no wood projections may be exposed.

FIRE STOPS. At all points below the metal lath ceiling of the top floor, on masonry walls, fire stops of brick shall be constructed at the ends of all joists and between all joists wherever such joists cross corridor walls.

WALLS. Walls consisting of plaster upon metal lath upon each side shall be constructed on both sides of all stairways between wings, which walls shall extend from the foundation through the attic to the roof, and may be broken by openings equipped with metal covered doors, and in no other manner.

SECTION 22. DEFINITION OF TERMS. For the purpose of this Ordinance the following terms shall have the meaning attached to them by this Section.

"Alterations" means any change or addition.

"Repairs" means the reconstruction or renewal of any existing part of a building, or of its fixtures or apurtenances.

"Party Wall" means a wall used, or erected to be used, in common as a structural wall by two or more adjoining buildings.

"Partition Wall" means any interior wall in a building other than a division wall.

"Division Wall" means any wall, other than an exterior wall or a party wall, which extends the full height of the building and through the roof.

"Bearing Wall" is a wall carrying a portion of the interior load of a building.

"Exterior Wall" means every outer wall or vertical enclosure of a building.

"A Filler Wall" is a non-bearing wall in between piers of concrete or brick or columns of iron or steel.

"Retaining Wall" means a wall constructed for the purpose of holding back or supporting earth.

"A Fire Wall" is that part of a masonry or reinforced concrete wall extending above the roof immediately adjoining such wall.

"Thickness of Wall" means the minimum thickness of a wall.

"Masonry" means brick, stone or concrete.

"Family" is one person living alone or a group of two or more persons living together in an apartment, whether related to each other by birth or not.

"A Dwelling" means

(a) Any house or building, or any portion thereof, which contains not more than two apartments, or not more than five guest rooms, or,

(b) Any house or building, or any portion thereof, not more than one story in height, which contains more than two apartments. or,

(c) Any house or building, or any portion thereof, of more than one story and not more than two stories in height, which is designed, built, rented, leased let or hired out to be occupied, or is occupied, as the home or residence of not more than four families, (four apartments), and which is so arranged that each of the said families live independently of each other, and which building is constructed and arranged so that a separate section is or may be kept as a home or a residence of a separate family. Each such section having an entirely independent and separate entrance, and if a stairway is required, one separate stairway leading to each section from the street or from an outside vestibule on the level of the first floor of said building, and with no room, hallway, bathroom, watercloset or kitchen used in common by two or more families occupying the said building.

"A Tenement House" is any house or building, or portion thereof, of more than one story, which is designed, built, rented, leased, let or hired out ,to be occupied or is occupied as the home or residence of more than four families living independently of each other, and doing their cooking upon the premises, or by three or more families so living and cooking and having a common right in the halls, stairways, yards, water closets, or some or any of them.

"An Apartment House" is a building containing separate apartments for three or more families and having a street entrance common to all and not included within the definition of a tenement house as herein contained.

"A Flat" is a building of one or two stories containing independent dwellings, each having its own street entrance.

"An Office Building" shall be taken to mean and include every building which shall be divided into rooms above the first story used or intended to be used for business purposes, and no part of which shall be used for living purposes, except for the janitor and his family.

"A Public Hall" is a room for public assemblages, (not including a theater), having a total seating capacity of 100 or more persons.

"A Theater" is a Room, Hall or Auditorium having a stage either with or without scenery, used or designed to be used for the public entertainment of persons, and adapted to the presentation of plays, operas, spectacles or similar forms of entertainment; provided, however, that such room, hall or auditorium, if on the first floor or second floor of the building in which it is located, and if used and intended for use exclusively for religious or educational purposes, or both, and of a seating capacity of less than eight hundred (800) persons, shall not be considered a theater, nor be required to comply with the provisions hereof relating to theaters.

"A Hospital, "Sanitorium" or "Sanitarium" is a building in which sick, injured or infirm persons are house or intended to be housed, except that this definition shall not apply to rooms in hotels, private dwellings or rooming houses not intended to be ordinarily occupied by sick, injured, or infirm persons.

"Building" or "Structure" is any construction, the arrangement of which may affect the health, safety or general welfare of man or animals.

A "Boarding" or "Lodging House" is a building used for boarding or lodging purposes, and containing not less than five nor more than fifty sleeping rooms for guests.

"A Hotel" is a building used as a place of entertainment of transient guests and having more than twenty sleeping rooms for guests.

A "Warehouse" is a building used for the storage of goods, wares or merchandise.

A "Factory" is a building the whole or greater portion of which is used for manufacturing purposes.

A "Store Building" is a building used wholly or in part for the purpose of exhibiting for sale goods, wares or merchandise.

A "Story and a Half Building" shall be taken to mean a building that is more than one story in height and less than two stories in height, wherein any portion of the space above the first story ceiling is used or intended to be used or occupied for storage, living or sleeping purposes.

"The Front" of a building is that face thereof which contains the principal entrance to said building.

MEASUREMENTS FOR BUILDINGS. For the purpose of this Ordinance, the greatest linear ground dimension of any building shall be its length, and the next greatest linear ground dimension its width.

The height of buildings shall be measured from the curb level at the center of the front of the building to the top of the highest point of the building.

For buildings on a street corner the measurements shall be taken from the curb level opposite the center of the front thereof in which is located the principal entrance to such building.

When the ground upon which the walls of a structure are built is above the street level, the height of the building may be measured from the average level of the ground adjacent to the walls.

A "Fire Resisting Roof" means a roof, the exposed surface of which shall be composed of material, a piece of which, when placed over and in immediate contact with a piece of Oregon pine wood shall protect such wood from the heat of the hottest point of a Bunsen flame to the extent that after fifteen (15) minutes' application of such flame, such wood shall not burn, nor be charred to a greater depth of 1/8 inch. For the purpose of this test a piece of roofing 12 inches square shall be used.

Metal lath as herein used shall be construed to mean any lath, plaster, board, or device to hold plaster which has equal fire resistance as metal lath.

ARTICLE II. CLASS "A" BUILDINGS.

SECTION 30. DEFINITION AND LIMIT OF HEIGHT. Class "A" buildings, designed as "Fire Proof" or "Skeleton" construction, shall include every building wherein all external or internal loads or strains are transmitted to the foundation by means of reinforced concrete, or by means of a skeleton or framework of steel or iron, the beams and girders of which are riveted or bolted to each other at their respective juncture points; provided, however, that in any building of Class "A" construction not exceeding seven stories in height, the exterior walls may be constructed of masonry with piers of not less than six (6) feet in width and of the thickness required for buildings of the same height of Class "B" construction. All beams, girders and other steel and iron work shall be thoroughly anchored and tied to masonry.

No building of Class "A" steel construction shall exceed in height one hundred and fifty (150) feet; and no reinforced concrete building shall exceed in height one hundred thirty-three (133) feet. Class "A" buildings need not have fire walls, except on party and division walls.

SECTION 31. OUTER WALLS. All outer walls or every building of Class "A" shall be constructed of either bricks, stone or concrete, except that outside of Fire District No. 1, hollow tile walls may be used for filler walls, provided the total thickness of such walls is not less than eight (8) inches. Such walls may be laid with two 3-inch tiles. Such tiles to be separated, forming a hollow wall not less than twelve (12) inches thick, provided the separated walls are tied together with tile crosswalls not more that four (4) feet apart on centers. Said cross walls shall run the entire height of the wall. Tile walls shall be reinforced with wire cloth or metal lath or provided for bearing walls in Section 170. Every steel column in an outer wall of any such building shall have not less than four and one-half (4½) inches of brick, stone, tile, or concrete beyond its outer flanges. Where a facing of granite, or marble ,or other stone which is subject to disintegration by heat is used, every steel beam, girder or column shall be protected independently of such facing with not less than two inches of concrete or of brick, or tile laid in cement mortar. In no case shall a granite or marble column be used to carry a wall exceeding one story in height. Walls of exterior light courts shall be constructed as herein provided for the construction of outer walls.

PARTY WALLS. Party walls in building of Class "A" construction shall be constructed four (4) inches thicker than the outer walls of such building.

FILLER WALLS. Outer walls of Class "A" buildings, built in between iron or steel columns and supported wholly by iron or steel girders in each story above first story, shall be not less than twelve (12) inches thick about the street curb level, or tier of beams nearest the curb level. Where a story exceeds eighteen (18) feet in height, such walls shall be increased four (4) inches in thickness for every eighteen (18) feet additional or part thereof.

EXTERIOR STRUCTURAL PARTS. All exterior structural parts of the framework of buildings of Class "A" shall be built in solid to the metal; provided that where any column projects out of a wall into the building, it shall be fireproof as hereinafter provided for interior columns.

SECTION 32. CONSTRUCTION OF FLOORS. Every floor in any building of Class "A" shall be constructed of terra cotta, brick arches or reinforced concrete in which proper provision shall be made by metal rods against the spreading of the beams. The flange of the beams or girders shall be protected by at least one (1) inch of concrete or tile. The top of every arch in floor construction shall be filled with concrete to a level of one (1) inch above the beam tops; if wood sleepers are used for the purpose of laying finished floors, said sleepers shall be filled between with concrete or other non-combustible material, and there shall be not less than one (1) inch of concrete between said sleepers and any steel beams.

Floor lights used for transmission of light to floors below, shall be constructed of metal frames and bars or plates, or approved reinforced concrete frames, and any light or glass therein exceeding in area sixteen square inches shall be provided with a mesh of wire either in the glass or under the same and the floor lights shall be of the same proportional strength as the floors in which they are placed.

LOAD TESTS FOR FLOORS. The contractor or owner shall make load tests on any part of the reinforced structure, whether it be reinforced concrete, or whether it be reinforced hollow terra cotta blocks, or a combination of both reinforced concrete and reinforced terra cotta blocks; such test shall be made whenever the Superintendent of Buildings deems necessary, and any floors of the above mentioned construction shall sustain a load of twice that for which it is designed, without any sign of failure, and in the case of beams, girders and floors, without deflecting more than one seven-hundredths of the span.

SECTION 33. INTERIOR CONSTRUCTION. Interior partitions in any building of Class "A" shall be constructed of either hollow terra cotta blocks, brick or reinforced concrete in which the stiffening metal is thoroughly fireproofed; or shall be constructed of bars of metal, lathed with metal lath, and plastered not less than five-eighths (⅝) of an inch thick, or shall be constructed of wire giass not less than one quarter (¼) of an inch thick set in metal frames or sash. The walls of any interior light court shall be not less than eight (8) inches thick, and constructed of brick, concrete, or hollow terra cotta blocks.

Every elevator in buildings of Class "A" shall be inclosed in a partition extending from the basement to the underside of the first floor. All doors to such inclosure shall be constructed of metal or of wood covered with metal, constructed and arranged as specified in Section 275. All glass in such inclosure or doors shall be wired glass not less than one-fourth (¼) of an inch thick set in metal frames and sash.

SECTION 34. FIREPROOFING OF STRUCTURAL IRON AND STEEL. Every building of Class "A" shall be constructed throughout of non-inflammable material, and all interior construction metal therein, except the framing for elevators and staircases, shall be protected from rust and fire by brick, terra cotta or concrete, as follows: All structural steel or iron, before being fireproofed shall be cleansed of dirt and scale and, unless encased in concrete, be coated with an efficient preservative. All iron and steel columns, girders and beams, including the lugs and brackets for same, used in construction of any fireproof building or supporting any fireproof floor or masonry walls, shall be entirely covered with two (2) inches of well burned brick or tile, laid in cement mortar or concrete, built in solid to the metal. If fireproofed with concrete the steel shall be wrapped with not less than No. 16 wire with a pitch of not more than six (6) inches.

The extreme outer edges of lugs, brackets and similar supporting metal shall be covered with at least one (1) inch of the fireproofing.

In hollow tile blocks more than six (6) inches thick, the shells and webbs thereof shall be not less than three-fourths (¾) of an inch thick. Said blocks shall be thoroughly tied and anchored together.

SECTION 35. STAIRWAYS. Every building of Class "A" if two or more stories in height shall have at least one interior stairway not less than four (4) feet in width from the ground to the topmost story, and if such building has three or more stories such stairway shall extend to the roof. All stairways shall be constructed of fireproof material throughout.

No stairway shall surround or be adjacent to an elevator shaft or open well-hole unless separated from said shaft or well-hole by a partion or wall of fireproof materials, or unless there is in the building another interior stairway from the ground to the roof not adjacent to any elevator shaft or well-hole. But in no case shall any floor of more than ten thousand (10,000) square feet of area have less than two (2) interior stairways from the top floor to the second floor of the building, and one additional stairway for each ddditional 5,000 square feet of floor space.

Stairways from the first floor to any basement or portion thereof used only for storage or for the maintenance of service for the building shall be inclosed in fireproof walls or partitions having tight doors and containing no glass other than wire glass not less than one-fourth (¼) of an inch thick. All doors in such partitions shall be constructed in conformity with the specifications in Section 275. Every basement used, or intended to be used, for the exhibition of goods, wares or merchandise, or for the sale thereof, at retail, shall be provided with at least one stairway not less than five feet in width for every three thousand square feet, or fractional part thereof, of floor area, of such basement. Each such stairway shall be constructed without winders and shall have a hand rail on each side thereof. Such stairways shall be as far removed from each other as practicable and the width of the main aisles leading thereto shall be not less than the full width of such stairway or stairways.

SECTION 36. ROOFS. The roof of every building of Class "A" shall be constructed of concrete, brick arches or tile, the upper surface of which shall be covered with asphaltum and gravel, cement, concrete, tile or composition roofing.

SECTION 37. ROOF DRAINAGE, CLASS "A." Every building built flush with the property line on any street or alley shall be provided with metallic water conductors, of sufficient capacity to convey all surface drainage from the roof to the street or alley gutter. Such water conductors shall be extended from the building below the surface of the sidewalk and shall not extend beyond the curb of the street.

CITY PRINTING

SECTION 38. SKYLIGHTS. Skylight frames on buildings of Class "A" construction shall be constructed entirely of metal and all joints riveted with tinner's rivets, and all such skylights shall be glazed with wire glass not less than one-fourth (¼) inch thick and no light therein shall be larger than sixteen (16) inches by seventy-two (72) inches.

SECTION 39. CORNICES. No cornice construction on a Class "A" construction shall exceed in width one (1) inch for each foot in height of the building from the level of the first floor of such building to the outer edge of such cornice, but in no case shall such cornice exceed five (5) feet in width.

SECTION 40. VENTILATION. Every apartment or room containing a water closet or urinal shall be ventilated by means of a window or vent shaft opening directly into the open air. The area of such window or vent shaft shall be not less than three (3) square feet.

ARTICLE III. CLASS "B" BUILDINGS.

SECTION 50. DEFINITION AND LIMIT OF HEIGHT. No Class "B" buildings shall exceed one hundred (100) feet in height, which shall be divided into not more than eight stories, the exterior walls and piers of which shall be constructed of masonry, or of masonry and steel, and all interior loads (except those bearing on exterior walls) shall be carried to the foundation by columns and girders of iron or steel or masonry. (For thickness of walls see Section 120.)

All wooden joists, furring, studding, or soffits of stairways shall be lathed with metal or other fireproof lath and plastered except that the under side of mezzanine floors need not be lathed and plastered when the joists are left exposed. No studding shall have less than 2 x 4 inches cross section.

SECTION 51. STRUCTURAL METAL. Every beam and all columns in Class "B" buildings shall be fireproofed as follows: They shall be entirely covered with two (2) inches of well burned brick or tile, laid in cement mortar or concrete, built in solid to the metal.

The extreme outer edges of lugs, brackets and similar supporting metal shall be covered with at least one (1) inch of the fireproofing. Steel girders over window openings not carrying over five hundred (500) pounds per running foot and not loaded beyond a factor of safety of six (6) need not be fireproofed on the under side. Structural steel in mezzanine floors need not be fireproofed. All steel girders supporting masonry shall be anchored into the walls of the building for a distance of not less than eighteen inches; said anchor shall be of flat steel or iron with a cross section of not less than three-eights of an inch by one and one-half inch, and shall be securely riveted to or hooked over the top flange of said girder and shall be turned up at the opposite end for a distance of not less than four inches. In buildings of Class "B" girders shall be anchored to the walls and fastened to each other so as to make a continuous tie from wall to wall.

SECTION 52. BOND IRONS. In buildings of Class "B" which are more than three stories in height, the floors of which are designed to sustain a load of more than 150 pounds per square foot, bond iron at least three inches by one-fourth inch shall be placed under each joist at its wall bearings. Said bond iron shall run continuously around the building and must be lock-jointed and anchored at each angle.

SECTION 53. ANCHORS. All joist anchors in such building shall be of three-fourths inch round iron at least three feet long, with three-fourths inch by ten inch "T" head or six inch by six inch iron washer, not less than three-eighths inch thick; such head or washer shall be not more than four inches from the outside face of the wall and shall pass through the wall where possible. The inner ends of anchors shall be turned down two inches and shall be securely tied to the beam or joist at the side in such a way as to make the anchor self-releasing. The inner ends of joists shall be spiked for continuous tie. When joists run approximately parallel with adjoining brick walls, said walls shall be anchored to each tier of joists above the first floor with anchors reaching through or hooking the fourth joist. Said last mentioned joists shall be strutted in such way as to combine the four joists into a truss with the heads of struts close to the anchors and the floor of struts close to cross walls or partitions. Anchors shall be not more than six feet apart in all walls and at every tier of joists above the first tier, including rafters when such rafters are four feet or more above ceiling joists.

SECTION 54. GIRDER, TRUSS, JOIST BEARING. In Class "B" buildings, every girder, truss, or beam shall have a bearing of not less than eight inches and every joist or bearing of not less than four inches, on masonry walls.

FLOOR STRENGTH UNIFORM. All headers and trimmers shall be of such size that the floor strength shall be uniform.

JOIST AND BEAM BEVELS. Where joists or beams rest on masonry walls the ends of such joists and beams must be beveled at least three inches in twelve, at the ends resting on such walls.

JOISTS STIRRUPS. HEADER STIRRUPS. Steel wrought or malleable iron stirrups of proper size shall be used to support all header joists from trimmers and all tail joists from headers, in addition to which all joists so hung shall be thoroughly spiked together.

JOISTS BEARING LOAD. The load at the bearing of floor joists on their supports shall not exceed four hundred pounds to the square inch.

TRIMMER ARCH BEAM. The header beam carrying the tail beams of a floor, and supporting the trimmer arch in front of a fireplace, shall be not less than twenty inches from the chimney breast.

SECTION. 55. JOIST BRIDGING. In buildings of Class "B" all wood joists shall have at least one row of 2 inch x 3 inch cross bridging to each seven feet or fraction thereof of span.

JOIST BLOCKING. All spaces between joists shall be blocked solid at each bearing partition with blocks not less than two inches thick and of the full height of the joists with the grain horizontal.

PARTITION BRIDGING. Each stud partition shall have two-inch bridging the full width of the studs at the floor and ceiling and one row of two-inch bridging between the floor and the ceiling; provided, however, that where two-inch plates the full width of studs are used at the floor and ceiling, bridging at the floor and ceiling shall not be required.

FURRED WALLS. Furred masonry walls shall be provided with fire stops at each floor and intermediate between the floors.

CHIMNEY BREAST CLOSED. When chimney breast is furred out, the space between the chimney and the breast shall be closed at the floor and ceiling levels with fireproof material.

Wood plates in masonry walls under joists and rafters are prohibited.

SECTION 56. CONSTRUCTION OF FLOORS. In buildings of Class "B" all floors, ceilings and roof joists may be of wood, or the floors may be constructed of reinforced concrete, or reinforced hollow terra cotta blocks, or of both, and shall be made to sustain the floor leads in accordance with Section 252.

Floor load tests may be required the same as in Class "A" structures.

If of wood, every floor shall be constructed in either of two ways, as follows:

(a) It shall be composed of two layers of flooring each of which shall be not less than ⅞ inch thick, with two layers of asbestos between the layers of such flooring. There shall be placed immediately on top of the lower layer of flooring, one sheet of water proof paper. The water proof paper must be turned up at least 2 inches where it comes in contact with the walls or any fixture or structural part of same passing through floor. Both the water proof paper and the two thicknesses of asbestos paper must extend over the entire area solid up to all fixtures and structural parts of such building which pass through the floors and between furring strips.

(b) Or the flooring may be constructed with a layer of two-inch tongued and grooved planking and a layer of one-inch flooring with a layer of water proof paper between such layers of planking and flooring. Mezzanine floors, where joists are left exposed, may be constructed of a single layer of matched flooring. The mezzanine floors of any building shall not in aggregate be more than 70 per cent of the area of the main floor.

SECTION 57. STAIRWAYS. Buildings of Class "B" two or more stories in height shall have one interior stairway not less than four feet wide from the ground floor to the topmost story which is removed at least ten feet from an elevator shaft or well hole and when more than two stories in height shall extend to the roof.

There shall be one additional interior stairway not less than four feet wide from the second to the topmost story for each additional 5,000 square feet of floor space contained therein above the first one thousand square feet.

There shall be one additional interior stairway from the first to the second floor for each additional 10,000 square feet of floor area contained therein above the first 6,000 square feet.

Stairways in Class "B" buildings from the first floor to the basement shall conform to the specifications for stairways of Class "A" structures as to number and construction; provided that if such stairway, from the first story to the basement is entirely inclosed with a tight partition constructed for fireproof material throughout, containing no glass other than wired glass not less than one-fourth of an inch thick, such stairway need not be constructed of fireproof material throughout.

SECTION 58. ELEVATORS, DUMB WAITERS AND CHUTES. All passenger elevators in building of Class "B" shall be inclosed in a shaft having a covered top; said shaft shall extend from the basement floor to at least eighteen feet above the highest floor reached by the car, or not less than three (3) feet above the roof.

The walls of such shafts shall be of brick, tile, concrete or of wood studs having fire stops the width of studs and not less than two inches thick at each floor and once between floors; such studs shall be lathed with metal or other fireproof lath on both sides and plastered three-fourths of an inch thick; or such shaft may be inclosed with wired glass not less than one-fourth of an inch thick set in metal or metal covered sash and frame.

The room containing the elevator machinery shall be of the same construction as required for the above mentioned elevator shaft.

Every dumb waiter, chute or other shaft, cutting through from floor to floor, shall be of the same class of construction as required for passenger elevator shafts, or many be of metal or metal lined where too small to plaster, and all openings to such shafts or chutes shall be provided with metal covered doors.

If a freight elevator is placed in a shaft the shaft shall be constructed as provided for shafts for passenger elevators. In case a freight elevator is not inclosed, trap doors shall be provided at each floor, which doors shall be automatic, or shall be held open by fusible links attached thereto and so arranged as to fall shut when the link is fused, and shall be covered with lock jointed tin on the under side and edges. Every freight elevator constructed or operated in any building shall be inclosed in a shaft above the second story of such building. Where fusible links are used, the openings in the floors shall be protected by railings and gates not less than three feet in height.

SECTION 59. LIGHT COURTS. In every building of Class "B" the non bearing walls of every interior light court the floor or ground area of which exceeds sixty square feet and the non bearing walls in every exterior light court shall be constructed of masonry, as in Section 122 of this Ordinance provided. Walls of light courts, constructed of brick or hollow tile blocks laid in cement mortar having face areas which exceed 144 square feet shall be reinforced with expanded metal at least every two feet in height for the full thickness of the wall.

Interior light courts of sixty square feet or less, if not constructed of brick ,reinforced concrete or hollow tile blocks, shall be lined with tight boarding having vertical stripping, and shall be lathed with metal or other fire proof lath and plastered with three-fourths of an inch of hard plaster.

Bearing walls shall be constructed as provided in Section 120.

SECTION 60. ROOFS. Rafters in buildings of Class "B" shall be placed not more than thirty-two inches apart from center to center, and shall be covered with tin or copper or with felt and asphaltum covered with gravel, or with fire-resisting composition in Fire District No. 1. Outside Fire District No. 1, other composition roofing may be used.

ROOF DRAINAGE. Shall be the same as for Class "A" structures.

ROOF SPACES. The space between the ceiling of the top story and the roof of buildings of Class "B" shall be divided by tight partitions of one-inch redwood, or of metal or other fireproof lath and plaster supported with metal studs, into sections each having an area not exceeding two thousand and five hundred square feet. All openings in said partition shall have doors of similar construction which shall be self-closing.

SECTION 61. CORNICES AND APPENDAGES. Every cornice or gutter on any building of Class "B" shall have riveted joints riveted with tinner's rivets, and shall be supported by heavy steel brackets, securely braced in such manner as to be capable of sustaining at each extreme outer point a load of not less than three hundred pounds. Such brackets shall be placed not more than two feet six inches apart from center to center and shall be securely anchored into the masonry work and to the roof; should they extend to the roof, the top member of each bracket shall be carried through the masonry to the inside thereof, and be securely anchored into the wall. The roof or covering of any cornice may be sheathed with wood, provided that such sheathing shall be entirely covered with metal; or where composition roof is used it may extend to within six inches of outer edge of the cornice and said space of six inches shall be covered with metal, and the brick firewall shall be extended solidly at least to the under side of the boarding which forms the top side of the cornice.

Appendages in buildings of Class "B" such as skylights, dormer windows, gutters, moundings, eaves, parapets, balconies, bay windows, towers, spires, ventilators, turrets and lantern lights, except as in this Ordinance provided shall be constructed of fireproof materials; provided, however, that any of the said appendages that exceed the allowed limit of height for its class shall be wholly fireproof, and that floors, roof boarding and joists to porches and balconies may be of wood with no concealed spaces in any part thereof, and with no screen, lattice or inclosure except that an open rail or wire guard may be constructed on such porch or balcony.

Towers, turrets, lantern lights, spires and domes of any building constructed, or under construction at the time of the passage of this Ordinance, may be built partly of wood if the side walls are built entirely of masonry to the top of the roof boarding, and the roof boarding is entirely covered with non-combustible material, except where the same are provided for in other sections of this Ordinance.

ARTICLE IV. CLASS "C" BUILDINGS.

SECTION 70. DEFINITION AND LIMIT OF HEIGHT. Class "C" buildings shall include every building having its outside wall of masonry or reinforced concrete wherein all floors and internal loads are not wholly carried and transmitted to the foundations by metal columns and girders, or by reinforced concrete or masonry.

No building of Class "C" shall exceed in height eighty-five feet, and the number of stories thereof shall not exceed six, exclusive of basements.

SECTION 71. CONSTRUCTION. In buildings of Class "C," of either five or six stories in height, all joists below the upper four stories shall be supported by steel, iron or masonry. Bearing partitions in the upper two stories of such buildings shall have studs not less than 2 x 4 inches, and the bearing studs of all stories below the upper two stories shall be not less than 2 x 6 inches.

SECTION 72. STEEL GIRDERS. Every steel girder used in the construction of any building, the length whereof exceeds twenty feet, or whose vertical depth is twenty-four inches or more, shall be fireproofed in the manner in this Ordinance provided for fireproofing girders in buildings of Class "A."

SECTION 73. ANCHORS AND TIES FOR STEEL GIRDERS. Every steel girder supporting masonry shall be anchored into the walls of the building for a distance of not less than eighteen inches; said anchor shall be of flat steel or iron with a cross section of not less than three-eights of an inch by one and one-half inches, and shall be securely riveted to or hooked over the top flange of said girder and shall be turned up at the opposite end for a distance of not less than four inches.

Every such anchor from a steel or iron girder to a wooden girder shall be of not less than one-half inch by two-inch iron, and shall extend not less than three feet on the wood, and shall be turned down not less than one inch into the wood at the ends and shall be securely fastened. When the wood girder is of less than eight inches, vertical height, the cross section above specified for the anchor may be reduced one-half in all its parts. If the connecting girder be of metal, then proper standard connections shall unite the beams and girders, so as to form satisfactory tie.

SECTION 74. ANCHORS, STRAPS, TIES AND STIRRUPS. In buildings of Class "C" girders shall be anchored to the walls and fastened to each other so as to make a continuous tie from wall to wall. The beams may be united by suitable iron straps of not less than one-fourth by one and one-fourth inch area of cross section, turned into the girders and spiked or bolted so as to develop the strength of the tie; or such joint may be lapped and spiked together so as to form a continuous tie. The ends of anchors may be in the form of iron or steel plates with lugs turned up into the beam and down at least four inches into the masonry at a point not more than four inches from the outer faces of the wall; or such anchors may be three-fourths inch anchors as hereinafter required for joists.

SECTION 75. In buildings of Class "C," more than two stories in height in which the upper stories are divided in whole or in part into rooms, the under side of the second floor joists and the soffits of all stairs, shall be lathed with metal or other fireproof lath and plastered and all joists and studs below said second floor shall be similarly protected.

In all buildings of Class "C" four or more stories in height, the ceiling of every cellar or basement the beams and joists of which are of wood, shall be lathed with metal or other fireproof lath and plastered, except that the underside of mezzanine floors need not be so lathed and plastered when the joists are left exposed.

SECTION 76. FLOORS. In buildings of Class "C" over two stories in height all floors shall be constructed of two layers of seven-eights inch flooring with two thicknesses of asbestos paper between said layers; provided that mezzanine floors, where joists are left exposed, may be constructed of a single layer of matched flooring.

HOLLOW TERRA COTTA FLOORS. In buildings of Class "C" the floors may be constructed of reinforced concrete, or reinforced hollow terra cotta blocks, or of both, and shall be made to sustain the floor loads in accordance with and as required by Section 252 of this Ordinance.

SECTION 77. Wood Plates in masonry walls under joists or rafters are prohibited.

In Class "C" buildings all bond irons, joist anchors, girder bearings, truss bearings, joist bearings, beam bearings, floor strength uniform, joist bevels, beam bevels, joint stirrups, header stirrups, trimmer arch beams, joist bearing loads, joist bridging, joist blocking, partition bridging, furred walls, chimney breast closed, elevators, dumb waiters, chutes, light courts, roofs constructed, roof spaces divided, cornices, appendages, shall be provided, constructed, built, made and placed in the manner specified for Class "B" structures.

SECTION 78. In Class "C" buildings all floor lights, skylights, load tests for floors, roof drainage, ventilation of water closets and urinals, shall be provided, constructed, built, made, and placed in the manner specified for Class "A" structures.

SECTION 79. STAIRWAYS, in buildings of Class "C" shall conform to the specifications for stairways for Class "B" structures in number and construction; provided, that buildings of Class "C" used or intended or designed to be used for store purposes above the first floor shall be equipped with interior stairways to the second floor the same as above the second floor.

SECTION 80. HOLLOW TERRA COTTA PARTITIONS AND FLOORS. Interior bearing partitions of Class "C" buildings may be of hollow terra cotta blocks, and such partition shall be constructed in accordance with the following table as to thickness, and laid up and bonded as hereinafter described. The thickness of hollow terra cotta blocks bearing partitions in Class "C" buildings shall be as follows:

(The numerals at the head of the several columns indicate the story and the inches shown in the column denote the thickness of the wall.)

Height of Building	Basement of Cellar	Wall	1	2	3	4	5	6
One-story	8-in. thick		6-in.					
Two-story	8-in. thick		6-in.	6-in.				
Three-story	12-in. thick		8-in.	6-in.	6-in.			
Four-story	12-in. thick		8-in.	8-in.	6-in.	6-in.		
Five-story	16-in. thick		12-in.	8-in.	8-in.	6-in.	6-in.	
Six-story	16-in. thick		12-in.	12-in.	8-in.	8-in.	6-in.	6-in.

HOLLOW TERRA COTTA block non-bearing partitions shall not exceed the following heighths:

6-inch partitions, 20 feet high.
4-inch partitions, 16 feet high.
3-inch partitions, 12 feet high.

Three-inch hollow ferra cotta blocks may be used for the construction of closets and vent shafts, if reinforced with metal lath or three-mesh hardware cloth in each horizontal joint.

CITY PRINTING

BEARING WALLS. Hollow terra cotta blocks used for bearing walls and partitions in buildings two or more stories in height must be built on their ends, and reinforced with metal lath or three-mesh hardware cloth one inch narrower than the thickness of the wall. This metal fabric shall be spread on each horizontal bed the full length of the wall and doubled at each corner. After the reinforcing metal is in place the entire surface of each course of the wall shall be covered completely with Portland Cement mortar, mixed in the proportion of three parts of lime mortar, to one part of Portland Cement. The tile in interior bearing partitions shall be so bonded together that the vertical webs on each course will come directly over each other through the entire wall. No party or division wall shall be constructed of hollow terra cotta blocks, and no hollow terra cotta blocks shall be carried on any wood beam, girder or post.

SECTION 81. Mill construction as in Class "D" provided may be used for the interior of Class "C" buildings and be built to a height of not more than eighty-five (85) feet.

ARTICLE V. CLASS "D" BUILDINGS.

SECTION 90. CLASS "D" buildings shall include every building not included in Classes "A," "B" or "C," whether constructed, or to be constructed, and shall not exceed fifty feet in height nor contain more than four stories.

SECTION 91. STUDDING—TWO STORY. All buildings of Class "D" two stories in height shall have 2 x 4 studs. Buildings higher than two stories shall have 2 x 6 studs below the upper two stories in bearing partitions and exterior walls. Non-bearing partitions, not more than twelve feet in height, shall have studs of dimensions not less than 2 x 3 inches.

SHEATHING. The exterior walls of Class "D" buildings over three stories high shall have their exterior sheathed solid with boards not less than ⅞ inch thick.

SECTION 92. INDUSTRIAL. In buildings of Class "D" more than two (2) stories in height in which the lower story is used for store or industrial purposes and in which the upper stories are divided in whole or in part into rooms, the under side of the second floor joists and the soffits of all stairs shall be lathed with metal or other fire proof lath and plastered and all joists and studs below said second floor shall be similarly protected.

SECTION 93. In buildings where the studs do not run more than three (3) feet six (6) inches above the second floor joists may have a one (1) inch board not less than four (4) inches wide gained into the studs for the support of the second floor joists if all joists are spiked to the studs and all walls closed in tight at ceiling line with two (2) inch timber full width of studs, studs to be not less than 2 x 4 inches with two two-inch plates on top and one two-inch plate at bottom.

SECTION 94. STUDDING—ONE STORY. In one story dwellings having studs not more than twelve feet in length the studs shall be not less than 2 x 3 inches; provided, that all walls and partitions in which vents, drains, or soil pipes are to be installed shall have studs not less than 2 x 4 inches. Studding shall not be spaced more than two (2) feet on centers.

One story buildings and out buildings in connection with the same, containing not exceeding 500 square feet of floor space, may be built without studding, providing no space above the first floor is used for any purpose, the walls and partitions of such buildings to be of not less than seven-eighths inch boarding placed on end and well nailed.

SECTION 95. TIMBER DETAIL, MINIMUM SIZES GIVEN. IN FRAME DWELLINGS OF ONE AND TWO STORIES, the following minimum dimensions must be complied with:

Least height from surface of ground to under side of floor eighteen inches, which must be increased at point where plumbing is installed to at least two feet, whenever cleanouts are under building.

In all cases where cleanouts are not installed outside of building and at a point nearest accessible where the plumbing is installed there shall be provided an opening not less than 18 x 24 inches under the floor.

Ample ventilation under floors must be provided.

Mud sills: 2 in. x 6 in.

Girders: 3 in. x 4 in. spaced not over 8 ft. on centers and placed on piers not over 4 ft. on centers or varied. Not to exceed, however, 32 ft. of superficial floor area to each pier.

Underpinning over 2 ft. high; if spaced wider than 2 ft. apart, 3 in. x 4 in., spaced 2 ft. or less apart, 2 in. x 4 in.

Joists first floor: 2 in. x 6 in. not more than 2 ft. apart on centers.

Every joist above the first floor shall be 2 x 8 not more than 16 in. apart on centers.

Ceiling joists: 2 in. x 4 in. not more than 2 ft. apart on centers.

Rafters: 2 in. x 4 in. not more than 32 in. apart on centers.

Top Plates same size as studding and double.

Door and window headers shall be double.

Every opening wider than five feet in any wall in a building of Class "D" shall be trussed.

Fire stops shall be placed in center of height of all walls and partitions and at floors where toe plate is not used.

All spaces over partitions and under roofs shall have two-inch (2-inch) fire stops between the rafters. Any space around pipes, vents or shafts, where they pass through plates or floors, shall be stopped tight with two inches of wood or incombustible material.

No studding shall be placed against the wall of another building unless the said studding is sheathed with one-inch boards, close jointed, on the side thereof next to said adjacent building.

All corners of Class "D" buildings shall have diagonal bracing in the stud walls and partitions in each story and additional diagonal bracing shall be constructed in each stud wall or partition in each twenty-five feet of length thereof, except that dwellings, the outer walls of which are sheathed solid with not less than ⅞-inch material, need not have diagonal bracing in the outer walls.

SECTION 96. FLOORS: All wood joists above the first floor in Class "D" buildings shall have at least one row of 2x3-inch cross bridging to each seven feet of span. All spaces between joists shall be blocked at each bearing, and over each bearing partition, with solid blocks not less than two inches thick and the full depth of the joists, with grain horizontal. Except on outer walls.

The header beam carrying the tail beams of a floor, and supporting the trimmer arch in front of a fire place, shall be not less than eighteen inches from the chimney breast. All headers, trimmers and girders shall be of such size that the strength of the floor shall be uniform.

All the floors of Class "D" buildings four stories in height shall be constructed of two layers of boards. Each of such layers shall be not less than ⅞ of an inch in thickness.

The load at the bearing of girders and floor joists on their supports shall not exceed four hundred pounds to the square inch.

Floor lights, used for transmission of light to floors below, shall be constructed according to specifications for floor lights in Class "A" buildings.

SECTION 97. STAIRWAYS. All buildings of Class "D," other than dwellings more than one story in height shall have at least one interior and one exterior stairway not less than four feet wide from the first story to the top story and one interior stairway from the top story to the roof thereof. Every such building containing more than three thousand (3000) square feet of second floor area shall have an additional such interior stairway above the first floor for each additional three thousand (3000) square feet or fractional part thereof of such second floor area.

Every stairway in a Class "D" building shall be provided with suitable landings at each story.

Every basement used, or intended to be used, for the exhibition of goods, wares or merchandise, or for the sale thereof, at retail, shall be provided with at least one stairway not less than five feet in width for every three thousand (3000) square feet or fractional part thereof, of floor area of such basement. Each such stairway shall be constructed without winders and shall have a hand rail on each side thereof.

SECTION 98. IN CLASS "D" STRUCTURES, ELEVATORS, DUMB WAITERS AND CHUTES SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED AS SPECIFIED FOR CLASS "B" STRUCTURES.

SECTION 99. ROOFS. Rafters in buildings of Class "D" shall be not less than 2 in. by 4 in. and placed not more than thirty-two (32) inches apart on centers, and the roof sheathing shall not be less than ⅞ of an inch thick.

SKYLIGHTS. Skylight frames in buildings of Class "D" other than dwellings, shall be constructed entirely of metal and all joints riveted with tinner's rivets. Said skylights shall be glazed with ribbed glass, and no light therein shall be larger than sixteen inches by seventy-two inches.

SECTION 100. VENEERING. No veneering of brick, stone or terra cotta on any frame building shall exceed twenty-five feet in height from the ground level, exclusive of gables; and all veneered structures must be sheathed solid with one-inch boards, except one-story buildings. Veneering shall not be less than three inches in thickness, and shall be built on a solid foundation wall not less than twelve inches thick.

All veneer facing of brick shall be bonded by metal ties in the form of staples one-eighth of an inch in diameter, or twenty penny spikes in each third course, spikes to be sixteen (16) inches apart on centers, and to be driven in the studs.

All veneer facings of stone, terra cotta and cement stone shall be bonded by metal ties in the form of staples not less than one-fourth of an inch in diameter, or thirty penny spikes in each course, spikes to be sixteen (16) inches apart on centers, and to be driven into the studs.

A scuttle hole not smaller than eighteen (18) inches by twenty-four (24) inches is required in each attic space.

SECTION 101. FACTORY BUILDINGS. All factory buildings of Class "D" construction more than one story in height shall have all interior and roof loads carried on columns and girders. The roof of every such building shall be covered with boarding not less than seven-eighths of an inch thick. All roof boarding shall be covered with tin, copper, or corrugated iron, or with felt and asphaltum covered with gravel or with other fire-resisting composition.

SECTION 102. MILL CONSTRUCTION. Buildings of mill construction are defined as those with exterior walls of masonry and the interior loads supported by heavy timber frame. The frame shall be constructed without concealed air spaces.

In buildings of mill construction there shall be a cast iron plate at the top and bottom of every column and every timber where it rests on a column, girder or outer wall shall be considered a girder.

Columns shall either rest directly on each other or have cast iron lintels between the plates at the top and bottom of the columns.

CITY PRINTING

All floors in mill construction shall be constructed of not less than two-inch (2-inch) matched plank with one-inch (1-inch) flooring on top and two layers of asbestos paper between such layers of flooring.

Floor timbers in mill construction shall be spaced not more than four (4) feet apart under two-inch (2-inch) plank, eight (8 feet) feet apart under three-inch (3-inch) plank, or eleven (11 feet) feet apart under four (4-inch) inch plank.

There shall be no hollow spaces in walls, partitions or floors, behind plastering, ceiling or other finish. All partitions shall be either a single thickness of wood or metal studs lathed with metal or other fireproof lath. Stairways shall be metal lathed on the under side.

ARTICLE VI. FOUNDATIONS—A, B, C, AND D STRUCTURES

SECTION 110. NOTICE OF INSPECTION. TRENCHES. All excavations made for the purpose of construction shall be inspected by the Superintendent of Buildings before any masonry work is started therein. Such inspection shall be made within one working day of the time of notice to the Superintendent of Buildings that such excavation is ready for inspection.

SECTION 111. DIMENSIONS OF FOUNDATION WALLS. No foundation wall in any building of Class "A," Class "B" or Class "C" shall rest upon any filled or made ground; the depth of foundations of buildings of Class "A," "B" and "C" shall be not less than the depths prescribed in the following schedule:

For one-story buildings, not less than one foot below natural surface of the ground; for two-story buildings not less than one foot six inches below the natural surface of the ground, for three-story buildings, not less than two feet below the natural surface of the ground; for four-story buildings not less than three feet below the natural surface of the ground; for five or six-story buildings not less than four feet below the natural surface of the ground; for seven-story buildings, not less than five feet below the natural surface of the ground; for eight, nine and ten-story buildings, not less than six feet below the natural surface of the ground; provided, however, that nothing in this section contained shall prevent the Superintendent of Buildings from requiring a greater depth for foundations, if, in the judgment of said Superintendent of Buildings, it is necessary for the stability of said foundation and the structure proposed to be erected thereon. The width of the foundations of the several parts of any building shall be proportioned to the load to be carried as provided in Section 153, and foundations shall be proportioned to the actual load they shall be required to sustain in the completed and occupied building.

FOOTINGS. No course of brick footings shall project more than two inches from the footing or wall above, and if formed of stone or concrete, no course shall be less than twelve inches thick, nor shall any course project more than twelve inches, or such footing may be battered not more than one inch in one inch.

The width of the footings of every foundation wall shall be not less than seventy-five per cent, greater than that of the wall resting thereon, unless in the judgment of the Superintendent of Buildings other percentages than the above would be deemed necessary or safe.

Buildings of the classes mentioned in this section may have isolated pier foundations, provided the arches or beams supporting the walls are proportioned to carrying loads. Such piers shall be of sufficient size so as not to exceed the safe load on soils.

SECTION 112. CLASS "A," "B" AND "C." Concrete for foundations shall be made of at least one part cement to each two and one-half parts sand and four and one-half parts clean, broken stone of such size as to pass through a two-inch ring. Clean, coarse gravel containing not more than 40 per cent sand and not larger than will pass through a two-inch ring may be used in place of sand and broken stone. This sand, stone and gravel shall be accurately measured in a wooden frame, the cement added and the whole mass turned twice, then just enough water added to make cement stick to stone, and turned again. The Building Inspector may require the gravel to be screened to remove sand should there be too much or too fine sand in the gravel. Any building involving the use of more than fifty (50) cubic yards of concrete shall have the material mixed in a batch mixing machine of a type approved by the Building Inspector.

SECTION 113. DWELLINGS. Concrete for foundations for dwellings not over two stories in height may be made as follows: A mixture of gravel and sand as obtained from the local washes if clean (not containing more than 10 per cent of loam or clay) may be used instead of sand and broken stone and shall be mixed not to exceed eight parts of gravel and sand to one part of cement. This gravel shall be accurately measured in a wooden frame, the cement added and the whole mass turned twice, and as much water added as can be handled without washing cement from stone and turned again. The concrete shall be thoroughly tamped with iron tamper in layers not more than six inches thick, and shall be kept thoroughly drenched for one week after placing and in warm weather not less than every other succeeding day.

For three or more story buildings, concrete shall be same as for Class "A," "B" and "C" structures.

SECTION 114. FOUNDATIONS. All buildings of Class "D," one story, shall have foundation walls of masonry; except where otherwise specified. The foundation wall, if of brick, shall be not less than eight inches thick, and shall have a footing not less than twelve inches wide, and five inches thick and be not less than twelve (12) inches high. If such foundation wall is of concrete, it shall be not less than six inches thick and have a footing not less than twelve inches wide and five inches thick and be not less than twelve inches high. Buildings two stories in height shall have a masonry foundation or cellar wall not less than eight inches thick, and not less than twelve inches high, with a footing course not less than sixteen inches wide and not less than five inches thick. Every building over two stories in height shall have foundation or cellar walls not less than twelve inches thick, if of brick; or not less than ten inches thick, if of concrete; and not less than eighteen inches high, with footings not less than eighteen inches wide and not less than six inches thick.

SECTION 115. INCREASED THICKNESS FOUNDATIONS, ALL CLASSES. The thickness of concrete foundation walls shall be increased at least one-half (½) inch for each foot or fractional part thereof, of increase in height over the above specified; and the footing shall be increased one-half (½) inch in width for each foot of increase of height of said wall, except that walls need not be increased in thickness at the top, but may be battered from the required thickness at the bottom to the top.

If the foundation walls are of brick, they shall be increased in thickness for increased height as follows: An eight-inch wall shall be increased four inches in thickness for every additional eight feet in height below the top eight feet. A twelve-inch wall shall be increased four inches in thickness for every additional eight feet in height, below the top twelve feet.

SECTION 116. DEPTH OF FOUNDATIONS, CLASS "D." The depth of foundations of Class "D" buildings shall be according to the following schedule, unless in the judgment of the Building Inspector, a greater depth is necessary.

For one and two-story buildings, not less than six inches below the natural surface of the ground.

For three and four story buildings, not less than one foot below the natural surface of the ground.

In no case shall the finished grade be less than six inches above the bottom of the foundation.

Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained: (a) Dwellings not exceeding 500 square feet floor space may be built on brick or concrete pier foundations, provided a curtain wall of not less than four inches thick is laid upon the surface of the ground between such piers. (b) Additions to old buildings not having a masonry foundation may be built on isolated piers, any existing building which has the greater portion of its foundation walls of masonry, being deemed to have a masonry foundation for the purpose of this section. (c) In new and old work, porches may have a foundation of isolated piers, when the main building has a masonry wall; and (d) Garages and outbuildings, not exceeding $250 in cost, may have isolated pier foundations, such piers resting on top of the natural surface of the ground.

The piers mentioned in Paragraph (a), (b), (c) and (d) shall be not less than twelve inches square at the bottom and not less than six inches below the natural surface of the ground, and eight inches high.

Piers shall be spaced not more than four feet apart and shall be under 3x4-inch sills, and when the space is increased, the size of the walls must be increased in proportion, and no woodwork shall come within two inches of the ground.

Where posts are placed in the ground for shed construction they shall be waterproofed with coal tar or asphaltum.

In porches having a floor resting on piers, placed under all weights or supports above the floor and extending to the proper depth and to the under side of the floor, a curtain wall may be built between the piers not less than four inches thick and resting on the ground.

Foundations for Hollow Terra Cotta buildings if of terra cotta blocks shall be the same as basement or cellar walls as set forth in Section 80, and if of concrete may be two inches less thickness in each case than Hollow Terra Cotta blocks.

ARTICLE VII. WALLS, BASEMENTS, HEIGHT OF STORIES, ROOF STRUCTURES

SECTION 120. WALLS, GENERAL CONDITIONS, ETC. Exterior masonry and division walls of any building shall be built to conform in thickness to the following schedule; for Party wall add four (4) inches in thickness to each item in the schedule.

SCHEDULE

Stories in Buildings:	Thickness of Wall at Each Story in Inches: Basement	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1-story	16	12							
2-story	16	12	12						
3-story	20	16	12	12					
4-story	20	16	16	12	12				
5-story	24	20	16	16	12	12			
6-story	24	20	20	16	16	12	12		
7-story	28	24	20	20	16	16	12	12	
8-story	28	24	24	20	20	16	16	12	12

Provided that in one-story buildings eight (8) inch wall may be used when buttresses or pilasters are built according to the provisions of Section 129; and provided further, that walls in the top story not over sixteen (16) feet high, including fire walls of any building which shall have cross partitions securely anchored to the outer walls spaced not more than twenty (20) feet apart, may be eight (8) inches thick, except walls on which an elevation rests in buildings over three stories in height.

SECTION 121. ARCHES AND LINTELS. Every opening exceeding five feet in width in a wall of brick or stone, shall have an arch of stone, brick or terra cotta, securely keyed and with good and sufficient abutments, or such opening shall have a lintel of stone, iron, steel or reinforced concrete. If a wood lintel is used over the inside of any opening there shall be a relieving arch over the same. A wood lintel shall not be placed over an opening exceeding five feet in width. There shall be no cast iron lintel used over an opening exceeding seven feet in width. No wood beams or girder shall be used to support any masonry wall.

SECTION 122. PARTITION WALLS. Interior non-bearing partitions may be built of brick hollow terra cotta blocks, concrete or reinforced concrete or metal bars covered with metal lath and plaster.

Brick partitions shall not be less than eight inches thick, and where a story exceeds fourteen feet in height, such walls shall be increased four inches for every fourteen feet additional height on part thereof.

Concrete partitions may be two inches less in thickness than brick.

Reinforced concrete partitions shall be not less than three inches in thickness.

None of the above partitions shall be supported by any woodwork, but may be supported by metal bars covered with metal lath and plastered, which shall not be less than one and one-half inches thick.

SECTION 123. FIRE WALLS. All exterior, division and party walls of buildings of Classes "A," "B" and "C" shall project through and be at least two feet above the adjoining roof line; the portion of all such walls above the room line shall be at least eight (8) inches thick, and when over three (3) feet above adjoining roof line they shall be of same thickness as walls of upper story. Such fire walls shall be continuous, without opening therein, and if of brick or stone, shall be laid in mortar containing not less than one part of cement to three parts of good lime mortar, said cement mortar to extend from the top of the wall to a point two feet below the roof joists, and all such brick or stone work shall be laid as "full grouted" or "shoved" work. Every fire wall extending more than three (3) feet six (6) inches above adjoining roof line shall be anchored with three-fourths-inch iron or steel rods or pipes of one inch outside diameter; said anchors shall be secured to the roof and shall have "T" heads built eight inches into the wall and shall be placed eight inches below the top of the wall and not more than ten feet apart.

Fire walls will not be required on buildings where the roof is strictly Class "A" construction.

Additions to existing buildings of Classes "B" and "C" may be built without fire walls when the omission of such walls is necessary to carry out the existing building, if no wall of such addition becomes a party, division, or a lot line wall not on a street or alley.

SECTION 124. RETAINING WALLS. Any person making an excavation for the purpose of construction shall, wherever such excavation comes in contact with a street or alley, at once build a retaining wall not less than seventeen inches thick at the top and increasing one inch in thickness for every one foot in depth, to sustain the earth. If such retaining wall is built of brick, the brick shall be laid in cement mortar in the proportions of one part cement to four parts sand by actual measurements; provided that if such retaining wall is constructed of reinforced concrete, then said wall shall not be less than eight inches thick at the top thereof and shall increase in thickness at least one inch for each foot of depth of such wall.

SECTION 125. BASEMENTS UNDER SIDEWALKS. In every building where the space under the sidewalk is excavated, the walls thereof shall be not less than twelve inches in thickness unless they act as retaining walls, and in such case such retaining walls shall be of the thickness prescribed in SECTION 90.

Where the City of Glendale desires to install a fire hydrant, the connecting pipe of which extends into such basement, the owner or occupant of such basement, shall, upon demand of said City, enclose said pipe within masonry walls not less than eight (8) inches in thickness, plastered on both sides with cement plaster and extending from the floor to the ceiling of such basement.

SECTION 126. EXCAVATING LATERAL SUPPORT. Every person excavating for the purpose of laying the foundations of any building, or for any other purpose whatever, shall support and protect from damage all adjoining land, street, alleys and sidewalks by underpinning, cribbing, or shoring or such other device as will prevent all settling, cracking or damage whatever.

SECTION 127. UNDERPINNING WALLS. All walls used for underpinning any building shall be constructed of masonry four inches thicker throughout than the walls they support. Mortar used in masonry for underpinning shall contain not less than one-third cement by actual measurement. All brick used for underpinning shall be hard burnt, well formed brick, thoroughly soaked in water before using.

SECTION 128. MASONRY, PIERS, BOND PLATES. Every masonry pier extending five feet or more in height and sustaining a load exceeding ten tons to each square foot, shall be provided with bond plates of cast iron or stone, extending through its entire section, at intervals of its height not exceeding one and one-half times the diameter of such pier.

SECTION 129. HEIGHT OF STORIES. In buildings of Classes "A," "B," "C" and "D," the height of an exterior wall in any one story shall not exceed fourteen times its thickness, excepting that in one-story buildings the height of any such wall may be not more than sixteen times its thickness; provided that walls may be built of greater height without increased thickness, if they shall have buttresses or pilasters constructed and placed in the following manner:

Such buttresses shall not be placed farther apart than the allowable height of the wall, as above provided. Such pilasters or buttresses shall not be smaller in size than twice the thickness of the wall, measured parallel to the length of the wall; and shall project from the face of the wall four (4) inches for each two (2) feet of increased height or fractional part thereof above the limit above provided.

In existing buildings, for the purpose of closing openings in brick walls, enclosing porches and roll ways, non-bearing eight-inch (8-inch) brick walls may be used.

Additions to existing buildings in the Fire Districts not exceeding 300 square feet in area may be built with steel frames and metal lath throughout. Such frames and metal lath shall be covered with cement mortar so as to make the walls and roofs not less than two inches (2) thick. Such addition shall be either on the ground or supported by steel or masonry. The above cement and metal walls may be used for closing existing openings in outer walls.

SECTION 130. EXISTING PARTY WALLS. Walls heretofore built for or used as party walls, the thickness of which at the time of their erection was in accordance with the requirements of the then existing ordinance, but which are not in accordance with the requirements of this Ordinance, may be used, if in good condition, for the ordinary uses of party walls, provided the height of the same be not increased.

ARTICLE VIII

SECTION 140. STRUCTURES ABOVE ROOFS. No structure built partly or wholly upon or above the roof of any building shall project above the highest point of such roof more than eight feet. Every outside wall of such structure (except in Class "D" buildings) on any street or party line shall be of masonry. In buildings of Classes "B" or "C," the walls of such roof structure, other than masonry walls, shall be lathed with metal lath on both sides and plastered; or such walls may be sheathed close with one-inch boards, covered with lock-jointed tin. All ceilings in the interior of such structure shall be plastered on metal lath. The total area of all such roof structures on any one building shall not exceed two hundred square feet for each 5000 square feet of area of the upper floor surface of such building. The roof of every such structure shall be constructed in the same manner and of the same materials as the roof of the main building.

SECTION 141. TANKS. Every tank having a capacity of more than five hundred gallons placed on the roof, or above the roof of any building of Classes "A," "B" or "C" shall be supported on iron and steel beams of sufficient strength to safely carry the same, which beams shall rest at both their ends on masonry walls or on iron or steel girders or on iron or steel columns or piers of masonry, which said columns or piers shall extend from the foundation of the building. Every such tank shall have through or near the bottom thereof a short pipe or outlet not less than four inches in diameter, fitted with a valve having a lever or wheel handle. Where practicable every such tank shall be placed at one corner on the roof, and, in no case shall any such tank be placed over or near a line of stairs. All such tanks, together with the covers thereof, within the Fire District if located outside of the building, shall be of iron or steel.

SECTION 142. RECESSES IN WALLS. Recesses for stairways and elevator may be left in the walls of buildings, provided that in no case shall such portions of such walls be of less thickness than the walls of the fourth story, unless reinforced by additional piers with iron or steel girders, or iron or steel columns and girders, properly fireproofed and securely anchored to walls on each side. Recesses for alcoves or similar purposes shall have not less than eight inches of masonry at the back, shall be not more than eight feet wide, and shall be arched over or spanned with iron or steel lintels, and not carried up higher than eighteen inches below the bottom of the beams of the floor next above, nor shall any recess be made nearer than six feet to any other recess in the same wall.

SECTION 143. PIPES IN WALLS OR STRUCTURAL MEMBERS. No recess for any pipe shall be made in a party or division wall, unless such party or division wall exceeds sixteen inches in thickness. No recess for any pipe or wire shall be made in any wall more than one-third the thickness of such wall. All recesses around pipes shall be filled up solid for the space of one foot, both above and below each tier of floor or roof joists. There shall be no pipes of any description between any metal column and its covering of fireproofing material.

No water, steam, soil or vent pipe shall be built into the structural part of any concrete column or girder.

SECTION 144. BOND IN BRICKWORK. The bond in brickwork shall be formed by laying at least one course of headers for every six courses of stretchers.

SECTION 145. WALLS DURING CONSTRUCTION. During the construction of any building, no wall shall be carried to a greater height than eight (8) feet above any other wall of the same structure.

SECTION 146. PRESSED BRICK FACING—BOND JOINTS. If pressed brick facing is used, it must be bonded into its backing at least every sixth course. Bond shall be established by solid headers or by galvanized iron strips not less than one (1) inch wide, not less than one-sixteenth of an inch thick and not less than eight inches long, placed at right angles to the face of the wall. If such strips are used for bonding, each brick, in every fourth course, shall be bonded. No diagonal bond shall be allowed. In case of piers faced with pressed brick, only solid headers or bondstones or iron plates shall be used for such bonding. Pressed brick in all cases must be laid so as to have a full bed of mortar under each brick. The mortar used in backing all pressed brick shall have cement added thereto, in the proportion of not less than one-sixth of the bulk of the mortar.

SECTION 147. VENEERING BOND. All veneer facings of brick on a masonry wall other than a brick wall shall be bonded by metal ties in the form of staples not less than one-eighth of an inch in diameter. These ties shall be not more than twelve inches apart horizontally and shall be in every third course.

All veneer facings of stone, terra cotta and cement stone shall be bonded by metal ties in the form of staples not less than one-fourth of an inch in diameter. The ties shall be bedded into the wall or structural parts of the building not less than four inches, with the ends turned over to give a mechanical anchorage. These ties shall be not more than twelve inches apart horizontally and shall be in every course.

SECTION 148. ARTIFICIAL STONE. Artificial stone made of Portland cement and incombustible and fire and water proof material may be used as a substitute for any natural stone; provided, that no artificial stone containing more than fifteen (15) per cent of limestone as an ingredient shall be used in a lintel or bearing part in any building over three (3) stories in height; provided further that the factor of safety shall be not less than ten.

No exterior or interior exposed wall of any building more than two stories in height shall be constructed of tamped hollow concrete blocks.

Where hollow concrete blocks are used in the construction of exterior or bearing walls, such walls shall be constructed of the same thickness as required for brick walls; and such hollow blocks shall be made with solid connecting web not less than two inches thick and connecting webs shall be not more than twelve inches apart; and hollow space in any such concrete block shall not exceed thirty-five per cent (35%) of the whole block. Every wall built of such hollow concrete blocks shall be laid up in cement mortar and shall be capable of sustaining a load of six tons per square foot of sectional area.

Buildings not exceeding three stories or forty feet in total height may be constructed of hollow terra cotta blocks, provided the following conditions are complied with:

All hollow terra cotta walls and partitions shall be constructed in accordance with the following table as to thickness, and laid up and bonded as hereinafter described.

(The numerals at the head of the several columns indicate the story and the inches shown in the columns denote the thickness of the wall.)

Height of Building:	Basement of Cellar Wall	1	2	3
One-story	8-in. thick	6-in.		
Two-story	12-in. thick	12-in.	8-in.	
Three-story	16-in. thick	16-in.	12-in.	8-in.

Hollow terra cotta block non-bearing partitions shall not exceed the following heights for the thicknesses stated:

6-inch partitions, 20 feet high
4-inch partitions, 16 feet high
3-inch partitions, 12 feet high

Three-inch hollow terra cotta blocks may be used for the construction of closets and vent shafts, if reinforced with metal lath or three-mesh hardware cloth in each horizontal joint.

All hollow terra cotta blocks used for bearing walls and partitions in any building two or more stories in height must be built with the connecting webs directly over each other, reinforced in every third course with metal lath or three-mesh hardware cloth one inch narrower than the thickness of the wall. This metal fabric shall be spread on each horizontal bed the full length of the wall and doubled at each corner. After the reinforcing metal is in place the entire surface of each course of the wall shall be covered completely with Portland cement mortar, mixed in the proportion of three parts lime mortar to one part of Portland cement. The tile in bearing partitions shall be so bonded together that the vertical webs on each course will come directly over each other through the entire wall. No party wall shall be constructed of hollow terra cotta blocks, and no hollow terra cotta blocks shall be carried on wood beam, girder or post. In any building where hollow terra cotta blocks are used for bearing walls and partitions, the floor may be constructed of reinforced concrete, or reinforced hollow terra cotta blocks, or of both, and shall be made to sustain the floor loads in accordance with and as required by Section 155 of this Ordinance. Load tests may be required the same as in Class "A" structures.

ARTICLE IX. SIDEWALK AND STREET OCCUPATION AND OBSTRUCTION

SECTION 150. It shall be unlawful to erect any part of a building in the Fire Districts abutting upon any sidewalk, above the sidewalk level, unless there shall exist along or inside the center line of such sidewalk a good and substantial board fence at least twelve feet high enclosing not more than the inner half of the width of such sidewalk so as to protect pedestrians from anything falling from such building.

SECTION 151. SIDEWALK EXCAVATION. It shall be unlawful to make any excavation in that part of any sidewalk in the Fire Districts lying between the curb line and the center line thereof, unless there shall exist over such excavation a good and substantial temporary walk so constructed and maintained as at all times to afford safe, free and unobstructed passage for pedestrians over and along all that part of such sidewalk above mentioned, on a level with the surface of the street or at an elevation of not more than four feet above the same, having steps at each end and a railing not less than three feet high along the edge thereof nearest the street, and a like railing or a fence along the inner edge thereof.

SECTION 152. STREET OBSTRUCTION. It shall be unlawful for any person to occupy or obstruct any portion of any street, alley or sidewalk in any other manner or to any greater extent than is allowed by this Ordinance without first obtaining a permit therefor. Such permit may be issued by the Street Superintendent on application therefor in writing which shall be accompanied by the building permit for the building proposed to be erected.

It shall be unlawful to fail or neglect to have at least one-half of the width of the sidewalk and not less than ten feet of the width of an alley unobstructed and free of rubbish at all times, except that a passageway across such space may be used for carriage of materials.

SECTION 153. OCCUPATION OF STREET. It shall be unlawful to occupy more than one-quarter of the width of the roadway of any street in front of any building for any purpose in connection with building operations. If there is a street railroad track upon any such street, no part of such street within four feet of any such track shall be so used, obstructed or occupied.

It shall be unlawful to store any earth taken from any excavation or any rubbish or material taken from any building, upon the sidewalk or the roadway of any street or alley, but the same shall be removed from day to day as produced.

Any dry rubbish liable to produce dust must be wetted down so as to prevent it from being blown about.

SECTION 154. SIDEWALK PROTECTION. It shall be unlawful to fail or neglect to erect and maintain at all times during the construction, alteration, demolition or repair of any building flush with the sidewalk a temporary canopy at least ten feet above the sidewalk extending the full width of the front of the building, and extending the full width of the sidewalk. Such canopy shall have a curb at least twelve inches high on the outer edge and at each end thereof. If such canopy is used for the storage of material, additional supports shall be provided which will safely sustain such material with a factor of safety of four. Such canopy shall be constructed of four-inch by eight-inch fir stringers placed on edge, resting upon the top of four-inch by six-inch fir posts placed not more than ten feet apart in not to exceed three lines parallel to such building, upon which shall rest two-inch by ten-inch fir joists placed not more than four feet apart. Such joists shall be covered with fir planks not less than two inches thick by eight inches wide laid close together. All joints in such covering shall be made upon joists. At all angles made by such posts, stringers and joists, such angles shall be braced with a two-inch by four-inch fir brace not less than four feet long. Provided that such canopy will not be required until the work of construction has reached such a height that the fence herein required shall cease to adequately protect the sidewalk.

SECTION 155. OPENINGS IN SIDEWALKS. There shall be no permanent openings in any sidewalk, except such openings as are herein expressly authorized. There may be an opening in the sidewalk, provided it is covered with metal sidewalk trap doors, the outer or street end of which doors shall be not more than four feet, six inches from the outer edge of the sidewalk curb, and the inner edge of which shall be not more than nine feet from the outer edge of such sidewalk curb. There may also be openings through such sidewalks not more than thirty inches in their greatest dimension for the admittance of fuel to the cellar or basement of the building fronting on such portion of the sidewalk. All openings in sidewalks shall have metal covers flush with the walk, and upper surfaces of such covers shall be roughened. All structural parts of the sidewalks, including such doors and covers, shall be capable of sustaining a load, at all points simultaneously, equal to four hundred pounds for each square foot of the surface thereof. There shall be no permanent openings in the form of gratings of any description in any sidewalk.

SECTION 156. PROJECTIONS. No bay windows, balcony or projection other than a cornice or fire escape shall extend over any street or alley, except as provided in Section 115.

Every outer door in the Fire Districts if opening out and upon a street, shall be recessed the width of the door back from such street. Double hung doors not over two feet and six inches in width installed before the passage of this Ordinance need not be changed.

Every door at the entrance of any hotel, lodging or boarding house, church lecture room, music hall or other public hall, or any school building, public or private, where more than fifty (50) scholars attend, and every door opening from any class-room in such school into any hall or corridor, shall swing out and shall be kept unlocked during any gathering or when school is in session. This paragraph shall apply to buildings heretofore erected.

SECTION 157. AWNINGS. No permanent awnings shall be constructed or maintained over any sidewalk or part thereof in the City of Glendale otherwise than as herein provided. Every canvas awning constructed or placed over any such sidewalk shall be at least eight feet above the sidewalk at its lowest point; provided that a hanging border may drop vertically therefrom to a point not less than seven feet above the sidewalk. Metal canopies may be constructed over sidewalks at entrances to Public buildings, Theaters and Hotels and on no other buildings, provided, however, that no such canopy shall be erected, constructed or maintained so as to cover more than one-third of the show windows of any store front. All such canopies shall be constructed of wrought or cast iron, bronze or other solid cast or wrought metal or steel and shall be supported entirely by metal frames and supports. The roofs of all such canopies may be of said metal or of wire glass supported in metal frames. The lowest point of any portion, including the support, of any such canopy shall not be less than eight feet six inches, in the clear, above the sidewalk, and shall not present a greater face than 1 ft. 8 inches high and shall not project over the sidewalk more than seven feet. Every such canopy shall be supported with metal rods or chains from above secured to the walls of the building. Every support, frame and constructive part of every such canopy shall have sufficient strength to sustain six times its own weight or strain without breaking, and shall be tested at any time when required by the Superintendent of Buildings. Proper provision shall be made to carry the water from every canopy through proper conductors to the sidewalk gutter; such conductors shall be placed within the wall of the building and below the surface of the sidewalk. There shall be no post or other support of any canopy except with the special permission of the Council. No awning shall be attached to any building unless such awning extends over and in front of a door, window or opening only.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 170. CHIMNEYS, FIREPLACES, SMOKESTACKS AND BOILER ROOMS. No chimney of terra cotta pipe shall be constructed or maintained in the City of Glendale.

No pipe used or intended to be used to conduct smoke shall pass or extend through any wall or window, or through the roof or any skylight of any buildings.

SECTION 171. Every chimney or flue hereafter constructed shall be of masonry. The walls thereof shall be not less than six (6) inches thick, except, that in two-story buildings, flats and apartment houses, chimneys and flues shall, if less than six (6) inches thick, be lined on inside with well burnt clay or terra cotta pipe not less than three-fourths (¾) inch thick; said lining shall extend from the bottom of the flue, or the throat of a fireplace to the top of the flue and shall be enclosed as carried up with not less than four (4) inches of masonry. All flues in which lining is not required by this Ordinance shall have smooth struck joints on the inside thereof, except that in one-story dwellings, when the inside of a chimney is well plastered and the joints are smooth struck outside, the walls may be not less than four (4) inches thick. Any part of a chimney outside of a building and not more than six (6) inches from the side thereof, shall be at least four (4) inches thick.

No smoke flue shall be less than seven and one-half by seven and one-half inches in the clear inside measurement. Such size flues shall have but two inlets and only one such inlet shall be used for cooking purposes. For four inlets the flue shall not be less than seven and one-half inches by eleven and one-half inches in the clear, inside measurement, and not more than two inlets thereto shall be used for cooking purposes. For a larger number of inlets the size of such flue shall be increased in proportion above named. Every flue larger than 200 square inches and less than 500 square inches inside area shall have walls not less than 12 inches thick to a height of 15 feet above the highest inlet. Every flue larger than 500 square inches inside area shall have its walls proportionately increased in size and shall be lined with fire brick for at least 20 feet above the highest inlet.

Every chimney, when located on the outside wall of a building, shall have a footing six (6) inches deeper than the foundation of the building. Such footing shall be at least eight (8) inches thick and extend at least ten (10) inches outside of the chimney base, and if of brick, it may step up with each course of brick with not more than a two (2) inch projection on each course.

Every Bakery oven flue shall be not less than twelve by twelve inches in the clear, inside measurements, and shall have masonry walls not less than eight inches thick.

The inside four inches of the walls of every smoke flue for a boiler or over twenty-five horsepower shall, for the distance of twenty-five feet from the source of heat, be constructed for fire brick laid in fire mortar.

Every chimney having a greater flue area than 260 square inches, inside measurement, shall be carried up at least ten feet above the highest point of any roof within fifty feet of such chimney.

The inlet for a smokepipe into a chimney or flue shall be set in place as the construction progresses. Every Thimble shall be surrounded by four inches of brickwork brought flush with the furring and shall extend to the face of the plastering and be no nearer than six inches to any woodwork.

Every chimney shall be constructed from the ground up; and no chimney shall be supported by or upon any floor or beam of wood, or increase in size from the foundation up except that when six inches thick it may be increased to eight inches above the roof, and when eight inches thick it may be increased to twelve inches thick above the roof. No chimney shall be corbelled out more than eight inches from a wall; provided that no corbelling shall be more than four inches in twelve-inch walls. No chimney or flue shall be offset or drawn over for any purpose more than one-third of its exterior width or thickness, except where the offset is carried on masonry, ironwork or steel, extending down to the foundation.

No flue in any party wall shall extend within four inches of the center of the wall, and joint flues in party walls shall in every case be separated across the wall by at least four inches of masonry.

No joist or girder shall be supported on a wall of any chimney or flue. No woodwork shall be placed nearer than one inch to the outside of any chimney, unless the chimney walls are eight inches or more in thickness, or within six inches of the inside of any smoke or other masonry flue. No structural part, except masonry, of a building shall come in contact with any chimney or flue, except sheathing, shingles of roof, wall sheathing siding, shingles or other outside covering; which shall not have more than one inch contact with the chimney. All space between any chimney and any floor or ceiling shall be closed with tin or other sheet metal to stop the draft.

Every chimney built outside of any frame structure shall be securely anchored to the walls at intervals of not more than ten feet.

Where a chimney or flue projects through a pitch roof at or nearer than four feet to the ridge or peak of such roof, it shall project not less than six inches above said ridge or peak, and no chimney shall terminate less than two feet from the roof measured at any angle. If a chimney projects above the roof to a height of more than six times its least cross measurement, it shall be braced with an iron rod or pipe not less than one inch in diameter, with a fixed washer at each side of such chimney, which brace shall extend through said chimney at a point not more than four feet from the top thereof. Every chimney projecting above the roof more than six times the thickness of its least cross measurement shall have at least three four-inch walls or two eight-inch walls across its least width, and every such chimney shall be laid in cement mortar from the top thereof to the first tier of joists below the roof joists as provided for "Fire Walls" in Section 123.

SECTION 172. FIREPLACES. Every fireplace or chimney breast in which a mantel is placed in any building shall have a trimmer arch to support the hearth. Such arch shall be of brick, stone or concrete, and shall be of sufficient width to accommodate an eighteen-inch tile hearth, and its length shall be not less than the width of the chimney breast. All wood centers shall be removed from every such trimmer arch after the same is constructed. No timber shall be placed under any trimmer arch, fireplace or hearth. Every such hearth shall be of brick, tile, stone or concrete. Every fireplace shall have an arched head with an iron over the top of the opening not less than one-fourth by two and one-half inches, turned up at the end two inches on each side of the chimney breast, making a bond for the arch; or an angle iron not less than three by three and one-half inches may be used, resting not less than four inches on each bearing. Every fireplace opening furred with wood on the face shall be surrounded by a brick rim eight inches wide projecting four inches from the breast of the chimney and bonded into the brickwork. The firebacks and jambs of every fireplace shall be of solid masonry not less than eight inches thick.

No flue for any fireplace shall be smaller than seven and one-half by eleven and one-half inches in inside area, except that a fireplace having an opening into a room of less than 850 square inches area may have a smaller flue, which shall be not less in size than 10 per cent of the opening into the room. Every grate shall be set in a fireplace with a lining of firebrick at least two inches thick added to the fireback and filled solidly with fireproof material; provided, however, that where soapstone, tile or cast iron is used in setting such grate, such solid filling shall not be required.

SECTION 173. FIREPLACES FOR GAS. Any fireplace in which gas appliances are used for heating which have well insulated firebacks and jambs may be built of wood studding covered with fireproof lath and plastered with a heavy coat of plaster and faced with tile or other material, making a wall at least two inches thick in the firebacks and jambs of noncombustible material. The hearth thereof may be supported by the floor joists and shall be not less than three inches thick and of material and size as elsewhere provided in this section. The vent opening in any such fireplace shall not exceed three inches in diameter.

No mantel or other woodwork shall be exposed back of a summer piece in any fireplace or chimney breast but the iron work of such summer piece shall be placed against the brick or stonework of the fireplace. No fireplace shall be closed with a wooden fireboard.

SECTION 174. OFF-SETS. No off-set made to reduce the size of a chimney shall exceed one (1) inch for each two (2) inches of the height of such off-set; and no corbel extending from a wall shall exceed one (1) inch for each two inches of the height thereof. No inlet to a chimney, stack or flue shall be extended out more than eight (8) inches from such chimney, stack or flue.

SECTION 175. SMOKESTACKS. Every smokestack of iron or steel passing through any floor, ceiling, roof or partition of any building shall be at least twenty (20) inches distant from any woodwork and shall be protected with a solid metal jacket twelve inches from the stack extending not less than six (6) inches above and not less than twelve (12) inches below the joists of each such floor, ceiling, roof or partition. All woodwork or enclosure of such stack within four feet thereof shall be metal lathed and plastered or shall be not nearer than eighteen inches to any exposed woodwork, or nearer than twelve (12) inches to any woodwork or metal lath and plaster, which is protected with metal extending two feet on each side of such a stack. Every such stack shall be guyed or anchored to withstand a wind pressure of thirty (30) pounds for each square foot of its projected area.

SECTION 176. MASONRY STACKS. Every smokestack of reinforced concrete shall comply with the following conditions:

The tension and strain on the steel shall not exceed 8,000 pounds per square inch.

The strain in compression of the steel and concrete combined shall not exceed 150 pounds per square inch.

The stack shall be built to withstand a wind pressure of thirty pounds per square foot of its projected area. The resultant center of gravity of the stack due to the dead load and wind load shall fall within the middle third of the foundation.

The foundation shall be reinforced in such a manner as not to exceed the above strains on the concrete and steel.

The pressure on the soil due to wind load and dead load shall not exceed two-thirds of the loads given for soils in Section 250.

In every brick stack the brick shall be laid in cement mortar with just lime enough to make it work freely.

The allowable tension in a brick stack shall not exceed fifteen pounds per square inch. The allowable strain in compression shall not exceed 100 pounds per square inch.

Every brick stack shall be built to withstand a wind pressure of thirty pounds per square foot of its projected area. The resultant center of gravity of the brick stack due to the dead load and wind load shall fall within the middle third of the foundation.

The foundation shall be built as provided for a reinforced concrete stack and the allowable load on the soil shall be the same.

Every stack shall be lined with firebrick to a height equal to ten times the inside diameter above the point where the furnace or boiler flue enters the stack.

SECTION 177. CHIMNEYS OR CUPOLAS. Every iron cupola or chimney of any foundry shall extend at least ten feet above the highest point of any roof within a radius of fifty feet of such cupola, and no woodwork shall be placed within two feet of the cupola.

SECTION 178. DRYING ROOMS. The floor of every drying room in a laundry shall be not less than two inches thick and constructed of masonry or tile; and all the walls and ceiling thereof shall be constructed of like materials and shall be not less than eight inches thick, or said walls may be constructed of wood studs and joists spaced twelve inches on centers, lathed with metal lath and plastered with not less than three-fourths of an inch of fireproof plaster.

Every steam or hot air pipe, stove or other heating apparatus or appliance in any such drying room shall be covered with wire netting of not less than two meshes to the inch of not less than No. 18 gauge wire. Such netting shall be not less than six inches from such steam or hot air pipe, stove or other heating apparatus or appliance.

SECTION 179. BOILER ROOMS. All walls surrounding a boiler room shall be of masonry or terra cotta for the full height of the basement or story of the building in which the boiler is located. Every such wall, if constructed of terra cotta or concrete shall be not less than six inches thick; and all exposed wood or woodwork in such room shall be covered with metal lath and plastered.

Every boiler room shall be provided with a sump hole or blow off chamber, independent of the sewer, for the purpose of blowing off the steam from the boiler.

Every opening into a boiler room from the interior of the building in which such boiler room is located shall have a door or shutter constructed as specified in Section 275 of this Ordinance, so arranged as to close automatically; and where oil is burned, every doorway shall have a masonry or terra cotta sill rising not less than eight inches from the floor. No wood shall be used in the construction of the floor of any boiler room.

In every building of Classes "B," "C" or "D" there shall be a clear space above such boiler of not less than five feet, and above the breeching of not less than two feet, and a sheet of No. 18 iron shall be suspended not less than two inches from the ceiling over, and one foot beyond such breeching.

Adjacent to the door of every boiler room there shall be provided a standpipe not less than one and one-half inches in diameter, with at least twenty-five feet of standard fire hose not less than one and one-half inches in diameter attached thereto. Cast iron boilers designed for heating purposes only, and not carrying over twenty-five pounds of steam pressure shall not come under the provisions of this section, but shall comply with the provisions for heating furnaces.

SECTION 180. WOODWORKING ESTABLISHMENTS, BOILER ROOMS AND FUEL ROOMS THEREIN. Every boiler room located in a woodworking establishment shall be constructed as herein provided for the construction of boiler rooms.

Every fuel room used in conjunction with any such boiler room if constructed in or less than twenty feet from such woodworking establishment shall be constructed of masonry, and the ceiling thereof shall be constructed of fireproof material or of metal lath and plaster. Every door in a fuel room or boiler room shall be constructed as herein provided for standard fire doors, and every window in such fuel room or boiler room shall be protected by metal frames and sash, glazed with wire glass.

Every conveyor into any fuel or boiler room shall be of metal.

Every floor of a boiler room shall be of masonry, tile or the natural ground.

Every wood floor of a woodworking establishment shall be not less than two inches in thickness.

ARTICLE XI. SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN BUILDINGS

SECTION 190. It shall be unlawful to construct, build, alter, repair, reconstruct or make any additions to any building more than two stories in height intended to be used as a hospital, sanitarium, sanatorium or asylum in the City of Glendale unless such structure, addition or repairs is of Class "A" construction.

It shall be unlawful to construct, build, alter, repair, reconstruct or make any additions to any building more than one story in height intended to be used as a hospital, sanatorium, sanitarium or asylum in the City of Glendale unless such structure contains one stairway reaching from the first floor to the topmost floor thereof. Each such stairway shall be four foot six inches wide with not more than one turn, the landing thereof shall be the full width of the stairway. Any such building containing more than two thousand (2,00) feet of superficial floor area shall have an additional such stairway for each additional two thousand (2000) feet of superficial floor area.

Every fire escape in such building shall consist of an iron stairway extending from the ground to the topmost story and shall have a landing at each story communicating with corridors. The rise of such stairways shall be not more than seven inches and the run shall be not less than eight inches.

Each such stairway shall have a substantial iron railing at least three feet high on its exposed sides. From the landing at the top story a metal ladder shall extend to the roof as provided in this Ordinance for other fire escapes.

Where any hospital, sanatorium or sanitarium is built on the pavilion system, consisting of two or more buildings connected by corridors, there shall be fire doors at each end of every corridor connecting such buildings, constructed according to specifications in Section 275.

SECTION 191. HOTELS, APARTMENT HOUSES, ETC. It shall be unlawful to erect or construct, or to cause to be erected or constructed, any building used or designed to be used as a hotel, apartment house, tenement house, boarding house or lodging house more than three stories in height unless the same is of Class "A," Class "B," Class "C" construction, or more than four stories in height unless the same is of Class "A" or Class "B" construction, or more than five stories in height unless the same is of Class "A" construction, except that outside of Fire District No. 1, the roofs and over-hanging cornices of such buildings over five (5) stories in height may be made of wood covered with non-combustible material, provided said woodwork shall be left exposed on the under side, and provided the top story, ceiling and attic floor are Class "A" construction, and provided that each entrance or opening between the attic space and the lower portion of the building is protected by two (2) self-closing standard fire doors.

In buildings of Class "D" more than two stories in height, used or designed to be used as hotels, apartment houses, tenement houses, boarding houses or lodging houses, all corridors, hallways and the under side of all stairways not constructed of fireproof material shall be lathed with metal or other fireproof lath and plastered.

SECTION 192. SCHOOL BUILDINGS. Every toilet room or outhouse containing more than one water closet or urinal stall in or used in connection with any public school building now in course of construction or hereafter erected, shall be constructed or reconstructed in the following manner:

(a) The floors and sidewalks shall be constructed of brick, hollow terra cotta blocks or concrete.

(b) The walls a distance of seven (7) feet above the floor and the floors shall be plastered with five-eighths (⅝) inch coating of hard smooth cement, made of such proportions of cement, sand and approved waterproofing and mixed and put on in such manner as to be free from shrinkage or settlement cracks, and be covered with an unbroken coat of approved waterproofing; or the walls a distance of seven (7) feet above the floor shall be covered with hard glazed tile or vitrolite or opalite properly set in cement, or a combination of hard glazed tile or vitrolite or opalite with such coating of hard smooth cement, mixed and put on as hereinabove provided, or some equally good material. The walls above seven (7) feet from the floor, and the ceiling, if not constructed as hereinbefore provided, shall be plastered with a coat of hard plaster, and be covered and kept covered with an unbroken coat of approved waterproofing, making the entire room impervious to moisture.

(c) The floor shall have a uniform grade of ¼-inch per foot to floor drain or urinal trough.

(d) All windows shall have wire glass and water-tight galvanized iron or copper covered frames, casing and sash.

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(e) The doors, frames and casings shall be metal covered by the use of galvanized iron or copper, water-tight and put on in a workmanlike manner.

(f) All water closets and urinal stalls shall be constructed of glass, marble, slate, porcelain or some other equally good non-porous material.

(g) The toilet room shall be constructed in such manner that there will be no exposed woodwork, except closet seats, and so that a stream of water may be used in cleaning any part of said room without damage to any part of the building.

(h) The floor space between urinals shall be given a slope of at least one (1) inch toward the front of the urinal, and the floor space and wall space between the same shall be constructed of glazed tile laid in cement mortar with suitable cove at the base where floor and wall meet, or of the same material as said urinals. This construction to be carried up at least six (6) inches above the top of the urinals and finished with a wainscot cap of the same material.

(i) In each such toilet room or out-house there shall be at least one (1) three-quarter (¾) inch stand pipe, fitted with the proper valves, and enough three-quarter (¾) inch hose to reach any part of said room shall be available for fire and cleaning purposes.

(j) Where forced ventilation is required in the toilet room of any public school building, it shall be done by the use of an exhaust fan capable of causing a complete change of air every ten minutes.

SECTION 193. ASSEMBLY HALLS: Any assembly hall or other room with a seating capacity for five hundred (500) persons or more contained in or forming a part of a school building, and having a stage either with or without scenery, used or designed to be used for public entertainment of persons and adapted to the presentation of plays, operas, spectacles or similar forms of entertainment, shall be constructed as in this section provided, and if constructed, shall be made to conform hereto. Such assembly hall or other room shall be of the same class as the building of which it forms a part, or of a higher class. It shall be constructed or made to conform to all the requirements of Section 295, except that the moulded frame around the proscenium opening, above the spring line, instead of being entirely of fireproof materials, may be of metal or other fireproof lath and plaster, completely enclosing all parts not constructed of fireproof materials. When the ceiling is not of Class "A" construction, such moulded frame shall be supported at its intersection with proscenium wall by iron or steel, said iron or steel to be riveted or bolted to a proscenium girder.

The floors of all dressing rooms on the auditorium side of proscenium wall and steps or gradients to the same shall be Class "A" construction. The floors from a point six (6) inches back of the curtain line out to and including the footlight supports, front nosing and any overhanging in front of the back wall of the orchestra pit, and all walls and supports below the stage floor shall be Class "A" construction, and all material used in its construction shall be noncombustible. The floors of the remainder of the stage may be of wood construction. If of wood, it shall be made of two thicknesses of ⅞-inch boards with two thicknesses of asbestos paper between, over the entire area. Said paper to weigh not less than twelve pounds to one hundred square feet for each layer.

SECTION 194. The air space of any elevator or dumb waiter shaft in any school building shall be separated from such building by at least a four-inch hollow tile or cement wall on side an top. Light shafts on school buildings already constructed or under construction which are covered with a skylight, if of wood, shall be lathed with metal or other fireproof lath and plastered on both sides where they pass through the attic space.

Roofs and roof structures shall be Class "A" or Class "B" construction.

No balcony having a seating capacity for more than twelve persons shall be constructed on, over or above the roof of any school building two stories or over in height not of Class "A" construction, unless said balcony shall have an exterior fireproof stairway not less than three (3) feet in width leading directly to the ground.

SECTION 195. BUILDINGS CONTAINING A CHURCH, LECTURE ROOM, MUSIC HALL OR OTHER PUBLIC HALL.

Any building or portion thereof occupied or used as a church, lecture room, music hall or other public hall shall, in addition to all other requirements in this Ordinance contained, be constructed in the following manner and shall conform to the following requirements:

(a) Every room in such building used for the housing or installation of a heating or ventilating plant or for any machinery whatever, shall have brick or concrete walls surrounding the same, extending from floor to ceiling. The ceiling of every such room shall be lathed with metal or other fireproof lath and plastered, and all openings through its walls into any other part of the building shall be protected by standard, self-closing fire doors, constructed and hung as specified in Section 275 of this Ordinance, or by wired glass set in metal sash, in metal frames.

(b) The under side of every stairway and gallery, both sides of every vestibule wall, and the ceiling of every vestibule in every such building shall be lathed with metal or other fireproof lath and plastered; and the walls, ceilings and partitions of every basement under any room used as a church, lecture room, music hall or other public hall shall be lathed with metal or other fireproof lath and plastered.

(c) All seats in every room, used as an auditorium or place of public assembly in such building, shall be so arranged as to allow, between the rows of seats therein, across the width thereof, a space not less than thirty-two inches measured between the extreme backs of said seats. Where the seating capacity of any floor in any such church, lecture room, music hall or other public hall is arranged to accommodate not more than 300 persons there shall be provided at least one aisle, and the aggregate width of such aisle space shall not be less than six (6) feet and shall be increased one foot for each additional 100 persons or fractional part thereof for whom seats are provided; and no aisle shall be less than three (3) feet wide, and no seat shall be more than 14 feet from an aisle.

(d) Every staircase leading to a gallery or to a main floor which contains less than two hundred seats shall be not less than five (5) feet in width. For each additional one hundred seats or fractional part thereof in said gallery, or main floor, the width of said stairway shall be increased one foot. There shall be hand rails on each side of any stairway leading to any aforesaid gallery or to a basement. There shall be no winders in any such stairway. The width of every landing of every such stairway shall be equal to the full aggregate width of the flights of stairs leading to such landing from above, and the depth of every such landing shall be equal to the width of the stairs leading thereto. The minimum head room over every such stairway at every point thereon shall be not less than eight feet.

(e) The aggregate width of the exits of any such church, lecture room, music hall or other public hall shall be at least fifteen per cent greater than the aggregate width required for the aisles, and each gallery therein shall have an exit separate and distinct from any other exit from such auditorium direct to the vestibule or street. No exit from such church, lecture room, music hall or other public hall shall be less than five (5) feet in width and seven (7) feet in height.

(f) No portion of the main floor of any room used as an auditorium or place of public assembly in such building and containing more than 6,000 sq. ft. area shall be above the second floor, and no portion of the main floor of any room so used and containing more than 3,600 sq. ft. area shall be above the third floor; except that in buildings of Class "A" the same may be on any floor. For every such room containing 3,600 sq. ft. there shall be two such stairways as hereinbefore described. For every such room containing over 6,000 sq. ft. there shall be three such stairways. All stairways shall be placed as far apart as possible. There shall be one fire escape for every such room and never less than one-half the aggregate width of the regular stairways in aggregate width of such fire escapes. These fire escapes shall be constructed in accordance with the specifications for hospital fire escapes contained in Section 190 hereof, except that where such fire escapes come over streets or alleys the lower flight of stairs shall be counter-balanced to swing or slide up in a safe and satisfactory manner.

All exits shall be lighted as provided for in moving picture theaters.

Any building already erected containing a room occupied or used for church lecture room, music hall or other public hall shall be made to comply with this Ordinance in the following manner:

It shall in all cases have the required aggregate width of exits (if above the first floor), either in the form of stairs or fire escapes. If any communicating openings exist or are made between a building containing such a room and another building such openings shall be closed by standard fire doors as providing for communicating openings in Section 275 hereof. All exits shall be lighted as above provided.

SECTION 196. FACTORY BUILDINGS. Every building more than three stories in height used for factory purposes shall be of Class "A" "B" or "C" construction.

SECTION 197. REVIEWING STANDS. Every reviewing stand erected in the City of Glendale shall be constructed to withstand a live load of not less than 125 pounds per square foot, with a factor of safety of four (4) and shall be braced so as to withstand all possible diagonal strain. If erected to remain for a longer period than twenty (20) days it shall have a masonry foundation and be anchored to said foundation.

ARTICLE XII

SECTION 210. GAS VENTS. Every gas heater, stove or other heating appliance required to be vented, shall be vented by means of a masonry, terra cotta or cement flue, except as hereinafter provided.

The size of every flue shall not be less than the size of the aggregate fume openings in the appliances to be vented therewith, and in no case shall the superficial area of the vent opening be less than six square inches. No inlet to any vent shall be larger than the vent itself. Every flue shall be well constructed, the pipes firmly secured, have all joints well cemented, and have no off-sets or turns other than an ell for the inlet.

An indirect gas vent will be allowed on heating appliances only if it complies with the following requirements:

1. If other pipe than terra cotta or cement is used, it shall be standard wrought iron steam pipe and shall be treated where it passes through floors and partitions and near inflammable material the same as steam pipes. (See Section 215.)

2. If steam pipe is used, there shall be a positive exhaust accomplished by the operation of a suction fan or some other equally effective means.

3. The exhaust from such fan shall be carried above the roof, either by a vent pipe or by a chimney.

4. The valve controlling the gas supply for such fixture shall be a gravity valve opening against the gas pressure and arranged in such a manner that it will positively close if the suction fan stops. A pilot light may be arranged by a by-pass not more than 1-16 inch in diameter, not controlled by the suction fan.

Any gas appliance, other than a gas grate or gas log, recessed in or attached to the wall, partition or floor of any building and intended to be used for the heating of the building, may be installed otherwise than as aforesaid when such appliance is properly isolated from all wood and no woodwork is nearer than one inch to any part of such appliance except the iron flanges on front or top thereof. All woodwork under or around any such flange shall be protected with asbestos board not less than one-eighth of an inch in thickness.

No gas heater or other gas-burning fixture shall be vented into any chimney, flue or pipe to which any cooking or other heating appliance is connected that burns fuel other than gas. No gas heater shall be installed in a closet.

SECTION 211. GAS HEATING FURNACES. Every gas heating furnace shall be constructed in such a manner as to stand the following test without gas escaping to the room above through the hot air pipes. The furnace shall be lighted and allowed to burn not less than five minutes; it shall then be turned out and the full head of gas turned on for not less than ten minutes. There shall be sufficient draft from the vent pipe to allow the lighting of the furnace without danger ten minutes after the gas has been turned off.

SECTION 212. HEATING FURNACES. The top of every heating furnace set in brick shall be covered with sheet iron and brick so constructed as to be perfectly tight and shall be supported by iron bars with at least two inches of sand on top of the brick.

The top of every portable heating furnace and every smoke-pipe shall be not less than two feet from the underside of the nearest joists or girders, where such joists or girders are of wood, excepting where said joists or girders are protected by metal furring strips one and one-half inches deep and metal plates or plaster on metal lath; but in no case shall the top of the furnace or smoke-pipe be nearer than fifteen inches to the under side of the nearest wood joists or girders. Such protection above such furnace or smoke-pipe shall extend not less than one foot on each side of such smoke-pipe and two feet on all sides of such furnace. Every furnace used for heating purposes shall be set on a masonry floor, and no woodwork, or wood lath and plaster shall be within two feet of such furnace, unless said woodwork or wood lath and plaster is protected by metal furring one and one-half inches deep and metal plates or plaster on metal lath, and in no case shall such woodwork be nearer than fifteen inches to either smokepipe or furnace.

Where petroleum or any product of petroleum is used as fuel for a furnace, the said furnace shall be sunk in a concrete or masonry pit with a concrete floor, sunk not less than six inches below the surrounding floor level. Such pit shall be capable of containing not less than the supply tank or tanks furnishing the fuel for the burner of such furnace; provided, that furnaces may be set on the floor level if a pit is constructed either under or at one side of the furnace. If such pit does not have a dirt bottom, it shall be constructed of the size specified above; if such pit has a dirt bottom it shall be not less than one-half the above specified size. There shall be a drain pipe not less than one (1) inch in diameter leading to such pit from a concrete basin constructed so as to catch all leakage from the valves and burner. The drain pipe shall be so arranged that the first gallon of leakage will remain in the basin but any further leakage will go through the drain pipe to the pit. If situated at one side, such pit shall have a metal or metal-covered cover.

In Class "A" buildings a masonry curb may be built around such furnace in lieu of a pit.

Furnaces constructed under this and the preceeding section shall be inspected by the Plumbing Inspector and shall not be used until approved by him.

SECTION 213. RESTAURANT AND HOTEL RANGES. Every restaurant or hotel range which is set on a wooden floor shall be set upon at least eight inches of brick work laid on not less than a No. 16 galvanized sheet iron pan, and if there is any woodwork back of said stove it shall be protected by not less than eight inches of masonry at the back in addition to that required for setting the stove. There shall also be an apron or back above such stove for a distance of two feet, not less than two inches thick, of brick or tile. In no case shall any range, set in brick against a masonry wall, have any combustible material between it and the wall. Every lath and plaster or wooden ceiling over a range in a hotel, restaurant or boarding house shall be guarded by a metal hood, placed at least nine inches below the ceiling, or the ceiling and the walls back of and above the range shall be metal lined. Every ventilating pipe connected with the hood over a range shall be at least nine inches in diameter and covered with at least two thicknesses of asbestos paper weighing not less than eight pounds to each 100 square feet.

SECTION 214. FURNACE PIPE, BOXES AND FITTINGS. Every concealed wall pipe, register box or fitting shall be thoroughly covered with two thicknesses of asbestos paper weighing not less than eight pounds per 100 square feet, cemented to same, and after being placed, all joints shall be covered in the same manner.

Every concealed wall pipe and every first floor side wall box shall be provided with a suitable boot extending to the under side of the floor joists and all joints between the same shall be tightly fitted together and covered as above provided.

The boot at the bottom of every riser and side wall register box shall be attached at the time said riser or box is placed in the building.

All wall pipes from such heater shall have full capacity at all points and shall have no right angle bends. Advantage may be taken of all available space, including lath, plaster and baseboard for inlets or throats of side wall register boxes on first floor.

SECTION 215. STEAM PIPES. No steam pipe shall be placed within two inches of any timber or woodwork, unless the timber or woodwork is protected by metal, in which event such distance shall be not less than one inch.

Every steam pipe passing through a floor, ceiling or lath and plaster or wood partition shall be protected by a metal tube having a metal cap at the floor, ceiling or partition one inch larger than the pipe passing entirely through said floor, ceiling or partition.

All pipes or ducts used to convey heated air shall be of metal or other non-combustible material.

All steam pipe coverings shall consist of non-combustible materials only.

ARTICLE XIII

SECTION 220. REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION. DEFINITION. By reinforced concrete is meant concrete in which steel is embedded in such a position that it shall resist all tensile stresses and assist in the resistance of shear along proper structural lines so that the stresses in the combination can be ascertained by computation and verified by tests.

The concrete shall be mixed in such proportions and so handled that after it is placed in the forms all voids in the aggregate will be filled with mortar and all voids in the mortar filled with cement. Thirty (30) days after mixing, it shall develop at least a crushing strength of fifteen hundred (1500) pounds per square inch, by testing a six (6) inch cube.

If test samples are taken at least thirty (30) days before the pouring of the concrete, and tests are made on six (6) inch cubes from a full sized working batch of concrete, samples of the aggregate used being placed in file at the Superintendent of Building's office and such concrete develops a crushing strength of more than 1,500 pounds per square inch, the allowable strains in direct compressions may be increased in the direct proportion (as 1,500 lbs. is to the developed crushing strength, 450 lbs. is to the allowable strain).

Such samples shall be taken under the personal supervision of the Superintendent of Buildings and the aggregate used in the actual structure must be of the same kind and quality as the samples placed on file in the Superintendent of Building's office. Such aggregate must be approved by said Superintendent of Buildings before mixing.

SECTION 221. REINFORCED CONCRETE UNIT STRESSES. The following unit working stresses shall not be exceeded:

Iron in tension	12,000 lbs. per sq. in.
Medium steel in tension, plain bars	16,000 lbs. per sq. in.
High carbon steel in tension	18,000 lbs. per sq. in.
Cold twisted medium steel in tension	18,000 lbs. per sq. in.
Steel to resist diagonal tension	10,000 lbs. per sq. in.
Concrete in direct compression	450 lbs. per sq. in.
Concrete in direct compression (Spiral reinforced columns)	(See Section 227)
Concrete in direct compression (Banded columns)	540 lbs. per sq. in.
Concrete, extreme fibre in compression	650 lbs. per sq. in.
Concrete, extreme fibre in compression at support (As determined by the straight line formula)	750 lbs. per sq. in.
Bond stresses for plain high carbon bars	50 lbs. per sq. in.
Bond stresses for plain low carbon bars	75 lbs. per sq. in.
Bond stresses for twisted or deformed bars	100 lbs. per sq. in.

On specially formed bars, not over one-fourth the ultimate bond strength of such bars without appreciable slip, determined by tests to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Buildings, but provided that in no case shall such allowable unit stress exceed 100 lbs. per square inch. For other grades of concrete the adhesion bond strength shall be assumed to be proportionate to the ultimate strength of the concrete.

Concrete in diagonal tension	40 lbs. per sq. in.
Reinforced concrete in diagonal tension	120 lbs. per sq. in.

The compressive stress in the steel shall not exceed the product of the compressive stress in the concrete multiplied by the elastic modulus of the steel and divided by the elastic modulus of the concrete.

SECTION 222. DESIGN FOR SLABS, BEAMS AND GIRDERS. All reinforced concrete work shall be designed in accordance with standard engineering practice and the following assumptions:

That the ratio of moduli of elasticity of concrete to steel is one (1) to fifteen (15); that the adhesion of the concrete to the steel makes the two materials act together; that tensile stresses are taken by the steel and that the stress strain curve of concrete in compression is a straight line.

Beams, slabs and girders shall be calculated and reinforced as continuous, unless constructed so as to act as simple beams. When continuous for uniform loads, the bending moment at the center shall be figured as not less than $\frac{WL}{12}$ for the intermediate span and $\frac{WL}{8}$ for simple beams; provided at least sixty-six (66) per cent as much reinforcement is provided at the top over supports as at the center of the member; and the reinforcement extends beyond the support a sufficient distance to insure proper bond to fully develop the stress in the steel.

In all cases, however, beams and girders which are built monolithic at the supports shall have at least fifty (50) per cent as much steel in the top over supports as at the center. For concentrated loads on continuous beams or girders, the bending moment at the center shall be calculated as for a simple beam and this moment may be reduced twenty (20) per cent for intermediate spans or ten (10) per cent for end spans.

Where a short span adjoins a long span and one-half (½) of the short span considered as a cantilever cannot produce a bending moment which will develop the strength of the reinforcement over the supports, the long span shall be considered as an end span.

For simple girders, beams, or slabs the span shall be taken as the clear span and for continuous girders, beams or slabs, the span shall be taken as the distance between centers of supports. Brackets shall not be considered as reducing the clear span in the sense here intended unless they are specially designed for the purpose. Top finish of cement mortar shall not be considered in computing the moment of resistance of slabs, beams or girders.

SECTION 223. LIMITING WIDTH OF FLANGE IN THE BEAMS. When beams are made monolithic with the floor slab, a portion of the floor may be assumed as acting in flexure in combination with the beam.

If the neutral axis falls below the bottom of slab, compensation for the lost compression area must be provided. Results approximately correct may be obtained by designing for an assumed bending moment expressed by the formula $M\left(1-\frac{a^2}{b^2}\right)$, in which M is the actual bending moment of the beam, (a) the distance of the neutral axis below the bottom of the slab, and (b) the distance of the neutral axis below the top of slab.

The width of slab so acting in flexure is to be governed by the shearing resistance between the slab and beam, but limited to a width equal to one-third (1-3) of the span length of the beams between supports and also to a span length of three-quarters (¾) of the distance from center to center between the beams, and shall not exceed five (5) times the thickness of slab on each side of beam plus the width of beam.

No part of the slab shall be considered as a portion of the rib, or as a compression flange, unless the slab and rib are cast at the same time.

Where reinforced concrete girders support reinforced concrete beams, the portion of the floor slab acting as a flange to the girder must be reinforced with rods near the top, at right angles to the girder to enable it to transmit local loads directly to the girder and not through the beams.

Effective bond must be provided at the juncture of beam and slab. Transverse reinforcement extending well into the slab may be required to increase the bond when the principal slab reinforcement is parallel to the beam or girder.

SECTION 224. WEB STRESSES. Where the diagonal tension exceeds forty (40) pounds per square inch, additional web reinforcement of approved design shall be used.

Stirrups shall not be placed further apart than two-thirds (2-3) if they are considered as adding to the shearing resistance.

In no case shall the shear exceed one hundred and twenty (120) pounds per square inch.

When reinforcement is used to increase the unit shear, the proportion of the unit shear taken by the concrete shall not exceed forty (40) pounds per square inch, and the reinforcement shall be sufficient to take the remainder. If unattached stirrups are used they shall pass under the main reinforcing bars, and shall be vertical unless rigidly attached to tension steel.

There shall be sufficient anchorage to develop the stirrups above the natural axis of the beams, without exceeding the bond stresses specified. If the stirrups are attached to the reinforcing bars, the connection must be sufficient to develop the elastic limit of the steel without causing slipping along the main bars.

If the reinforcing rods are bent to approximately forty-five (45) degrees and are spaced no farther apart than (d) or if the bars are bent at one quarter (¼) points, they may be figured as shear members in providing for the excess shear over 40 pounds per square inch, but not to exceed 60 pounds per square inch. The notations (d) shall be effective depth. For T beams, the width of stem only shall be considered to resist shear.

Compression steel in beams must be anchored to the tension steel by means of stirrups or ties equivalent in section and frequency as required to resist diagonal tension.

SECTION 225. SQUARE AND RECTANGULAR SLABS. For square slabs with two way reinforcements the bending moment at the center of the slab shall not be less than $\frac{WL^2}{20}$ for intermediate spans and $\frac{WL^2}{18}$ for the end spans. The moment over supports shall be not less than $\frac{WL^2}{30}$ and the sum of the two moments over one support and at the center of the span shall be taken not less than $\frac{WL^2}{10}$ which above formula W is the load per linear foot and L is the length of the span.

For square or rectangular slabs the distribution of the loads in the two directions shall be inversely as the cubes of the two dimensions.

Reinforced concrete slabs shall not be less than three (3) inches thick for floor and three (3) inches for roofs.

SECTION 226. REINFORCED CONCRETE COLUMNS. Reinforced concrete columns shall not exceed in length fifteen (15) times the least side or diameter and the minimum size shall be not less than twelve inches by twelve inches, except by permission of the Superintendent of Buildings, and where such columns exceed in length twelve (12) times the least diameter or side, the unit compression of the concrete shall be taken as the allowable unit compressive stress multiplied by the least side or diameter of the column in inches and divided by the unsupported length in feet.

For columns subject to eccentric loading or bending of an indeterminate amount, the above stress shall be reduced at least twenty (20) per cent. When the bending stresses in a column can be definitely determined, the combined bending and direct stress shall not exceed five hundred (500) pounds per square inch for plain reinforced columns and not to exceed six hundred fifty (650) pounds for spiral reinforced columns. Columns with longitudinal rods shall have at least one (1) square inch of steel in the total area, and not less than four (4) rods; and rods shall not be used of less diameter than one-half (½) of one per cent to the effective cross sectional area of columns (where rods are figured to take compression stress), and shall not exceed four (4) per cent of the effective cross sectional area of the column. The longitudinal rods must be tied together effectively to resist outward flexure at intervals not greater than the least width or diameter or column.

The steel hoops shall be of not less than number 3 wire and spaced not more than twelve (12) inches apart.

SECTION 227. SPIRAL REINFORCED COLUMNS. Where the reinforcement consists of vertical bars and spiral hooping, the concrete shall not be stressed beyond four hundred fifty (450) pounds per square inch, plus the increases due to spiral hooping, providing that the amount of vertical reinforcement be not less than the area of spiral reinforcing or less than one (1) per cent of enclosed area within the spiral reinforcement, nor greater than five (5) per cent of the area within the hooping; that the percentage of spiral hooping be not less than one half (½) of one per cent and not to exceed one and one-half (1½) per cent; that the pitch of the spiral be uniform and not less than two (2) inches nor greater than three (3) inches; that the spirals be properly secured to the verticals at every other spiral on every other vertical, except a four (4) rod column, where they shall be secured at every intersection; but in no case shall the ties be over eight (8) inches apart on the same vertical to insure the maintaining of its form and position; that the verticals be spaced so that their distances apart, measured on the circumference, be not greater than (9) inches except for a four rod column. In such columns the action of the steel hooping may be assumed to increase the compressive resistance per square inch of the enclosed concrete within the hooping, in accordance with the following formula, fcpC, in which fc shall be taken as four hundred fifty (450) pounds, p as the percentage of spiral reinforcement, C as a constant of 30. It is assumed that this action does not alter the modulus of elasticity of the concrete. No part of the concrete outside the hooping shall be considered as a part of the effective column section.

The effect of eccentric loading must be considered in calculating the unit stress of columns. Reinforced concrete columns built monolithic with beams or girders, or rigidly attached to them, must be designed to resist the maximum unbalanced moment that may be caused thereby in addition to the direct column loads.

SECTION 228. No water, steam, soil or vent pipe shall be built into the structural part (or any conduit built into the effective area) of any concrete column, beam or girder. Pipes of any kind if embedded in the floor slab, must be so dispersed as not to impair the strength of the floor.

SECTION 229. STRUCTURAL STEEL COLUMNS ENCASED IN CONCRETE. Where structural steel columns, in structures in which the loads are transmitted directly to steel columns, are encased in concrete, the structural steel shall be proportioned to carry the total live and dead load that can be transmitted to same. For steel columns filled with, and encased in, concrete extending at least three inches beyond the outer edge of the steel, where the steel is calculated to carry the entire live and dead load, the allowable stress per square inch shall be determined by the following formula:

$$18{,}000 - 70\frac{L}{R}$$

But shall not exceed 16,000 pounds per square inch of net steel section.

Stresses due to eccentric loading shall be provided for in all columns.

The length of any rolled steel column shall not exceed 120 times the least radius of gyrations, except struts for wind bracing only may be not to exceed 150 times the least radius of gyrations.

The length of any cast iron column shall not exceed seventy times the least radius of gyrations.

In columns of this design the concrete shall be reinforced with spiral hooping of not less than number three (3) wire. The pitch of the spiral shall be uniform, and not less than three (3) inches nor greater than six (6) inches. The spirals shall be secured at the intersection to not less than four (4) vertical spacing bars of not less than three-eights (⅜) inch diameter.

In latticed or open web structural columns, it shall not be necessary to use the hooping specified above.

All structural steel which is to be encased in concrete shall be wrapped with wire mesh in such a manner as to insure the bonding of the concrete to the steel and no structural steel which is to be encased in concrete shall be painted or oiled. Before encasing structural steel in concrete all scale or rust of any appreciable amount shall be removed.

SECTION 230. COLUMN SPLICES. In all buildings hereafter to be erected all column splices shall be made in such a manner as to transmit the stresses for which they are designed. The connections shall be made either by turn-buckle, sleeve nut, slip sleeve or by lapping the rods or bolting together in such a manner that the stresses will be transmitted properly. Where rods of less than one and one-quarter (1¼) inches in diameter are lapped not less than thirty (30) diameters it shall be assumed that he concrete transmits the stresses properly. Rods one and one-quarter (1¼) inches in diameter and over shall be made with sleeves or other rigid connection. If the device used requires the rod to be threaded the effective area shall be taken at the root of the thread. If a slip sleeve is used the rods must have their ends milled or equal, the diameter of the sleeve to be not over one-sixteenth (1-16) inch larger than the diameter of the rod. Where the bearing is made metal to metal, the contact shall be made so as to transmit all stresses properly. Where the rods are in tension due to wind stresses, the connection shall be made by means of positive connection. The use of pipe sleeve connections is prohibited unless they fit the rods as above described. All column steel shall set directly in line with the steel below, and be constructed in such a manner as to eliminate any short bends in the steel. The steel reinforcement shall be spliced at such a point above the floor that the bond stress in the rods is developed enough to carry the increased load transmitted to it.

SECTION 231. CURTAIN WALLS IN SKELETON CONSTRUCTION BUILDINGS. Buildings having a complete skeleton construction of steel or reinforced concrete construction or a combination of both may have exterior walls of reinforced concrete, six (6) inches thick; provided, however, that such walls support their own weight and that such walls shall have steel reinforcement of not less than three tenths (.3) of one per cent in each direction vertically and horizontally, the rods spaced not more than twelve (12) inches apart on centers and wired to each other at each intersection. All bars shall be lapped for a length sufficient to develop their full stress for the allowable unit stress for adhesion. Additional bars shall be set around all openings, the verticals wired to the nearest horizontal bars, and the horizontal bars at the top and bottom of all openings shall be wired to the nearest vertical bars.

The steel rods shall be combined with the concrete and placed where the combination will develop the greatest strength, and the rods shall be staggered or placed and secured so as to resist a pressure of thirty (30) pounds per square foot, either from the exterior or from the interior on each and every square foot of each wall panel.

The amount of reinforcement required for walls shall be sufficient to resist the stresses occasioned by dead and live load, wind and earth pressure and other acting forces without exceeding the allowable unit stresses prescribed in this Ordinance, and the sectional form and thickness, unless specifically prescribed by law, shall be suitable for the purpose intended, subject to the approval of the Superintendent of Buildings.

Reinforcing steel used in reinforced concrete construcion shall not be painted, but shall be free from all mill scale and loose rust.

SECTION 232. FIREPROOFING. For the purpose of fire protection the outer surface of reinforcing steel shall be kept away from the surface of the concrete:

One and one-half (1½) inches in columns and girders.

One and one-half (1½) inches in beams.

Three-quarters (¾) inch in slabs.

Reinforcing steel not protected from fire shall not be considered as adding to the strength of the construction.

Lime or hard wall plaster shall not be considered as a fireproofing material in reinforced concrete work.

Care and effective supervision must be exercised to protect new concrete from injury of any kind.

SECTION 233. SYSTEM. No system of reinforced concrete shall be used which is not capable of design and investigation in accordance with the formula and principles laid down in this Ordinance.

SECTION 234. PROPORTION FOR MIXING REINFORCED CONCRETE. All reinforced concrete shall be mixed in the proportion of one (1) part Portland cement to two (2) parts clean, sharp sand and not more than four (4) parts aggregate. The proportion of the aggregate shall be reduced if necessary in order to have the voids properly filled. In no case shall more than two (2) parts of sand be used to one (1) part of cement and all mixing shall be done by a machine, except where limited quantities are required or where the conditions of the work make hand mixing preferable; hand mixing to be done only when approved by the Superintendent of Buildings. In all mixing the separate ingredients shall be measured and shall be thoroughly mixed and must be uniform in color, appearance and consistency before placing.

SECTION 235. CEMENT, SAND AND INERTS. (a) CEMENT. Only Portland cement shall be used which conforms to the Standard Specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials.

All cement shall be tested in lots of not more than one (1) car load, and the Superintendent of Buildings may at any time demand that certified copies of all test records be submitted for examination.

The minimum requirements for tensile strength for briquettes one (1) inch square in section shall be:

NEAT CEMENT

24 hours in moist air	175 pounds
7 days (one day in air, six in water)	500 pounds
28 days (one in air, twenty-seven in water)	600 pounds

ONE PART CEMENT, THREE PARTS STANDARD SAND

7 days (one day in air, six in water)	200 pounds
28 days (one day in air, twenty-seven in water)	275 pounds

SAND. (b) The sand used shall be clean, coarse, sharp, natural sand, preferably a mixture of coarse and fine grains with the coarse grains predominating. The maximum percentage of clay or loam shall not exceed five (5) per cent, and it shall not contain over one (1) per cent of organic matter, and at least sixty-five (65) per cent shall be retained on a fifty (50) mesh sieve.

AGGREGATE. (c) The aggregate shall consist of hard, broken stone, free from dust or clean gravel, crushed and screened to pass through a two (2) inch ring, and be rejected by a one-quarter (¼) inch ring. The aggregate shall in no case be larger than will make a compact mass around the reinforcing metal and completely filling the forms. Both sand and aggregate shall be subject to the approval of the Superintendent of Buildings, who may demand that any material in question be tested at the expense of the owner or owners in an approved testing laboratory and the certified results submitted to the Superintendent of Buildings to aid in forming an opinion as to the fitness or unfitness of the material for the purpose intended.

SECTION 236. STEEL IN CONCRETE. All steel shall be tested by an approved testing laboratory and the Superintendent of Buildings may, at any time, demand that certified copies of all test records be submitted to him for examination. All reinforcing steel rolled from billets shall comply with the Standard Specifications for Concrete Reinforcement bars rolled from billets as adopted by the Association of American Steel Manufacturers, 1910, and revised from time to time.

The above modified:

All reinforcing steel not rolled from billets shall be rolled from standard section Tee rails, and shall comply with the Standard Specifications for Rail Steel Concrete Reinforcement Bars, as adopted by the Association of American Steel Manufacturers in 1912. These tests and materials shall be subject to the above regulations prescribed in Paragraphs 2, 4, 5a, 6d, 7, 7e, 7f, 9 and 10 of the above mentioned specifications.

Hot twisted bars of high carbon steel shall be twisted with one complete twist in a length equal to not more than twelve (12) times the thickness of the bar.

The Superintendent of Buildings may demand the owner, builder, contractor or foreman to make, or cause to be made, bending tests in the field on all grades of reinforcing steel, when in his opinion there is any doubt as to whether the reinforcing steel is up to the standard of these regulations.

These bending tests shall be those specified in the above mentioned Standard Specifications.

SECTION 237. PLACING CONCRETE AND STEEL. In filling in concrete around reinforcing steel the concrete must be worked continuously with suitable tools as it is put in place. Filling the columns completely and puddling afterwards will not be permitted. In placing the concrete the work shall be so laid out that partially set concrete will not be subjected to shocks from the wheeling or handling material over it. All concrete placed in warm weather shall be drenched with water twice daily, Sunday included, during the first week after being put in place.

Joints in monolithic structures are to be avoided as far as practicable but when necessary they must comply with the following regulations:

Concrete in members of a floor system may be joined at or near a section of minimum shear, usually in the middle of the span, but not at a point of concentrated loading, and in columns at the bottom of the deepest intersecting floor members; joints shall be at right angles to the direction of the principal compressive stress.

Joints in longitudinal reinforcing of columns shall occur only at or near floors or other adequate lateral supports.

When work is resumed the concrete previously placed shall be cleared of all foreign material, drenched and slushed with a mortar composed of one (1) part sand, or sprinkled over with cement.

Beams and girders shall not be constructed over freshly placed columns without permitting a period of fifteen (15) hours to elapse to provide for settlement and shrinkage in columns.

Before resuming work the top of the column shall be cleansed of foreign matter, and if the column has become hard, the top shall be treated as above specified.

When beams are designed as Tee beams, the slab shall be poured at the same time as the web.

Some means satisfactory to the Superintendent of Buildings shall

be used to hold the reinforcing steel in its proper position by means of an effective clamping device.

The longitudinal steel in beams and girders shall be so disposed that there shall be a thickness of concrete between the separate pieces of steel of not less than one and one-half (1½) times the maximum sectional dimensions of the steel.

When steel is used in the compressive side of beams and girders the rods shall be tied in accordance with requirements of vertical reinforced columns, with stirrups connecting with the tension rods of the beams or girders.

SECTION 238. CENTERING AND FORMS. All forms shall be built in a substantial manner, plumb and true, with tight joints, so that no appreciable part of the concrete mixture can escape, and shall be so supported and braced that they will carry all the usual loads which may come upon them without springing or deflection.

An opening shall be left at the bottom of all column forms for cleaning and adjusting the steel. This opening shall not be closed until all is in readiness for pouring the columns. The forms shall be carefully cleaned just before concreting, and all chips and other foreign matter removed.

Before removing the shores under any beam or girder the columns supporting it shall be stripped, so that the columns may be examined on all sides. Pouring columns in chases left in the masonry shall not be allowed.

The time which shall elapse before removing the shores under the beams and girders varies with the design and condition of the weather, but in no case shall they be removed in less than three (3) weeks after pouring where the beams and girders carry their own weight only. Where beams and girders carry construction loads from above, sufficient shoring shall be left in place to carry these loads until the completion of the work.

The supports under floor slabs shall not be removed in less than ten (10) days after pouring, but this clause is not intended to prevent removing the joists and lagging in less time, provided the slabs are kept properly shored.

SECTION 239. INSPECTION AND TESTS. When any reinforced concrete is used in construction, the owner shall provide for the inspection of cement and inerts, as required by the Superintendent of Buildings, unless otherwise authorized in writing by the Superintendent of Buildings, the owner shall also provide a special inspector of the work, who shall be on the work continuously during the mixing and the placing of concrete and steel, and the removal of forms. Such special inspector shall make daily written reports to the Superintendent of Buildings on the progress of the work. Before reinforced concrete work is started, the owner shall name in writing the special inspector, and such special inspector shall pass such examination as may be required by the Superintendent of Buildings to determine his competency.

Before a building containing a reinforced concrete floor is occupied, the floor shall be tested by applying a load equal to two (2) times the figured live load to such parts as the Superintendent of Buildings or deputies may select. The floor shall sustain this load for at least twenty-four (24) hours without cracking or other evident signs of failure or a deflection of more than one seven hundredths (1-700) of the span.

ARTICLE XIV. STRENGTH OF MATERIALS

SECTION 250. SAFE LOADS ON SOILS. Safe loads on sound natural soils shall not exceed the following in tons per square foot:

	Tons
Firm gravel or hard clay not less than eight feet below natural surface	4
Firm gravel or hard dry clay from three to six feet below nat'l surface	3
Firm gravel or hard dry clay less than three feet below nat'l surface	2
Soft clay or adobe not less than ten feet below the natural surface	3
Soft clay or adobe not less than two feet below the natural surface	1
Sandy loam	1

Every footing shall be extended through the surface down to firm, undisturbed natural ground.

When a doubt arises as to the safe sustaining power of the earth upon which a building is to be erected, the Superintendent of Buildings may order borings to be made or direct the sustaining power of the soil to be tested by and at the expense of the owner of the proposed building.

All excavations shall be inspected by the Superintendent of Buildings before any masonry or work is started, and such inspection shall be made within one working day of notification.

SECTION 251. SAFE LOADS ON MASONRY. Allowable safe loads in tons per square foot:

Brick Work Laid in Mortar	Lime	Lime and Cement	Portland Cement
Common, kiln run	6	8	13
Common, selected hard	8	10	15
Pressed brick, hard	10	12	19
Stone Rubble or Cobblestone, irregular and loosely bonded	—	5	10
Stone Rubble Courses, well bonded	6	7	11
Stone, Ashlar, with full beds	9	12	20
Concrete—Cement 1, Sand 2, Stone 4	—	—	16
Concrete—Cement 1, Sand 2, Stone 5	—	—	14

SECTION 252. FLOOR AND ROOF LOADS. The floors of every building shall be constructed to carry not less than the following live loads in pounds per square foot with a factor of safety of four:

Warehouses, Wholesale Houses, Heavy Factories	250
Stores and Light Warehouses	150
Office Buildings:	
in office rooms proper	75
in all hallways, stairs, lobbies and all rooms for common use of tenants	100
Hotels, Apartment Houses, Lodging Houses and Clubhouses:	
in private rooms and apartments	60
in all halls, corridors, passageways, stairways, offices, lobbies, dining rooms, cafe and all rooms for public use	100
School Buildings:	
in class rooms	60
in corridors, halls and stairways, laboratories and assembly	80
Hospitals:	
in rooms	60
in corridors, etc.	80
Theaters, Assembly Halls:	
in auditoriums with fixed seats	80
in lobbies, passageways, corridors, stairways, and in auditorium with movable seats	125
Halls used for dancing	150
Tenement Houses, same as Hospitals	
Dwellings and Flats	50
Roofs	45
Attics used for storage purposes only	40

Every ceiling shall be able to support a live and dead load combined of fifteen pounds per square foot.

Every wood beam, joist or girder shall support the full load for which it is designed without deflecting more than one-thirtieth (1-30) of an inch for each foot of span.

SECTION 253. FLOOR LOADS IN WAREHOUSES. To prevent overloading in all warehouses, storehouses, factories, workshops and stores where heavy materials are to be kept or stored, or machinery introduced, the weight that each floor will safely sustain upon each square foot thereof or upon each verying part of such floor, shall be estimated by a competent person employed by the owner or occupant, said estimate shall be postd in a conspicuous and permanent place on each story in the building to which it relates and a copy thereof, signed by the person making such estimate, shall forthwith be filed with the Superintendent of Buildings for his inspection and approval by the owner of such building. Before any building hereafter erected is occupied and used in whole or in part for any part of the purposes afore said, and before any building erected prior to the passage of this Ordinance, but not at such time occupied for any of the aforesaid purposes, is occupied or used, in whole or in part for any of the said purposes, the weight that each floor will safely sustain up each square foot thereof shall be ascertained as aforesaid and posted in a conspicuous and permanent place in each story and varying part of each story of the building to which it relates. No person shall place or cause to be placed on any floor or part of a floor of any building any greater load than the safe load thereof, as provided in Section 252 or any greater load than as specified in any statement posted as provided in this Section.

SECTION 254. WEIGHTS OF MATERIALS: In computing the strength and weights of walls, floors and materials, a cubic foot of material shall be deemed to have the weight and strength given in the table of either of the following hand-books: F. E. Kidder's "Architect's and Engineer's Pocket Book," or Haskell's "Mechanic's Engineer's Pocket Book," Trautwine's, Carnegie's or Cambria's Hand-Book on Steel, copies of which shall be on file in the office of the Superintendent of Buildings.

ARTICLE XV. FIRE ESCAPES, STANDPIPES, FIRE DOORS REQUIRED.

SECTION 260. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, as principal, agent, officer, clerk or employee, for himself or itself, or for another person, firm or corporation, to construct, erect or maintain any building three or more stories in height on any front or rear elevation thereof, without providing and maintaining on and in such building fire escapes, standpipes and other fire extinguishing appliances as by this Ordinance required, or to permit any portion of said building above the second floor to be occupied by any person or persons until after all fire escapes required by this Ordinance shall have been completely installed in said building, in accordance with the requirements of this Ordinance, and shall have been inspected and approved by the Superintendent of Buildings as herein provided.

This section shall apply to buildings already or hereafter erected, except buildings designed, built or intended to be used exclusively for dwellings, churches, ice houses, cold storage plants, grain elevators and buildings of a similar type and warehouse buildings in which no person other than the watchman is employed above the second floor between the hours of 6:00 P. M. of one day and 5:00 A. M. of the succeeding day.

SECTION 261. It shall be unlawful to erect, construct, or change the location of any fire escape in the City of Glendale without first obtaining a permit so to do, as herein provided.

Every person, firm or corporation, before obtaining such permit, shall file with the Superintendent of Buildings on a blank to be furnished by said Superintendent of Buildings, a written application therefor, together with a copy of the plans and of the specifications for the work proposed to be done under such permit, and shall pay to said Superintendent of Buildings for such permit a fee of one dollar.

Upon the completion of such fire escape or fire escapes upon such building, such person, firm or corporation shall give notice thereof, in writing to said Superintendent of Buildings, whereupon said Superintendent of Buildings shall inspect said fire escape or fire escapes, and if the same are constructed in acordance with this Ordinance a certificate to that effect shall be issued to such person, firm or corporation without charge. This section shall apply to buildings already or hereafter erected.

SECTION 262. FIRE ESCAPES. Every building mentioned in Section 260 of this Ordinance shall be provided and equipped with metallic fire escapes, combined with metallic balconies, platforms and railings, firmly secured to the outer walls, and erected and arranged in such a way and in such proximity to windows or doors of each story above the first story of such building as to render said fire escapes readily accessible from the interior of such building. On every such building there must be at least one fire escape connected with every floor above the first floor. Every such building of Classes "B" and "C" containing more than 6,000 square feet of floor area on any floor above the first story shall be provided and equipped with an additional fire escape for every additional 6,000 square feet of area, or fractional part thereof contained in the floor of largest area above the first story, except buildings of Classes "B" and "C" used exclusively for office purposes above the first floor thereof, which shall require one additional fire escape for every additional 4,000 square feet of area or fractional part thereof, contained in the largest floor above the first story. Every such building of Class "D" construction containing more than 4,000 square feet of floor area on any floor above the first story shall be equipped with an additional fire escape for every additional 4,000 square feet of floor area, or fractional part hereof, contained in the floor of largest area above the first story. On every building of Class "A" except as hereinbefore provided, there shall be a fire escape for every 10,000 square feet of area, or fractional part thereof, in the floor of greatest area above the first story. This section shall apply to buildings already or hereafter erected.

SECTION 263. CONSTRUCTION OF FIRE ESCAPES. The material and mode of construction for fire escapes shall be as follows:

BALCONY. The balcony of every fire escape shall be not less than forty-four inches in width and not less in length than required for stairways and landings provided for in this section. The frame of the platform thereof shall be made of wrought iron or steel angles of the following dimensions:

For buildings of Classes "A," "B," and "C," not less than three inches by three inches by five sixteenths inch, except on the building side of the platform, where the dimensions shall be not less than three inches by four inches by five-sixteenths inch. For a building of Class "D" not less than two inches by two inches by five-sixteenths inch, except on the building side of the platform, where the dimensions shall be not less than two inches by three inches by five-sixteenths inch.

The angles at the end of the platform shall extend through the wall and shall be firmly secured by nuts and four inch square washers at least three-eighths inch thick.

The floor of the platform shall be made of five-sixteenths inch by two inch wrought iron or steel slats, running at right angles to the face of the building, and placed not more than one inch apart and well secured at each bearing by rivets or bolts. These slats shall be supported at the center by a wrought iron or steel angle not less than three inches by three inches by five-sixteenths inch, securely bolted or riveted at each end to the outer frame of the platform.

The balcony shall be provided with an outside top rail made of wrong iron or steel angles, of the following dimensions:

For buildings of Classess "A," "B," or "C," two inches by two inches by five-sixteenths inch.

For a building of Class "D," one and one-half inches by one-quarter inch. Said rail shall be not less two feet ten inches above the floor of the balcony. The ends of said rail shall extend through the wall and shall be firmly secured by nuts and three inch square washers at least three-eights of an inch thick. In the space between the rail and the frame of the platform there shall be placed upright standards or fillingin-bars of not less than one-half inch rough or square wrought iron or steel, which shall be firmly riveted to the top rail and to the frame of the platform, and shall be placed not more than eight inches apart.

The opening in the floor of the balcony for the stairway shall be not less than twenty inches by forty inches, provided that no such opening shall be made in any lowest balcony, except as hereinafter provided. The stairway shall be not less than eighteen inches in width and shall be constructed as follows:

The stringers shall be of steel not less than one-half inch by four inches, the treads shall have a rise of not more than twelve inches and shall be of one-quarter inch by four inch steel with flanges at the ends of each tread, and shall be riveted at each end to the stringer with two five-sixteenths inch rivets. The stairway shall have an inclination of four inches horizontal to twelve inches vertical height, and there shall be a landing not less than twenty inches wide at the top and at the bottom of the stairway. In all cases where the length of the stairway between balconies exceeds twelve feet, such stairways shall be braced in the center thereof. Such stairway shall be provided with a hand rail at each side of iron pipe not less than one inch in diameter, which shall be continuous from the topmost balcony to the lowest balcony.

Each platform shall be braced and supported at each end by a strut made of two inch by two inch by five-sixteenths wrought iron or steel angle, the upper end of which shall be riveted or bolted to the frame of the platform, and the lower end shall be securely embedded in the wall; provided that where the platform is more than nine feet in length there shall be an additional support of the description aforesaid for each additional four feet or fraction thereof of its length. Such supports shall be placed as nearly as practical equidistant.

There shall be an iron gooseneck ladder extending from the balcony at the top floor to and above the roof of the building. The portion of the ladder from the balcony to the top of the wall shall be parallel to the general face of the wall. Such ladder shall be not less than fifteen inches wide. The sides of such ladder shall be made of one-half inch by two inch wrought iron or steel. The rungs thereof shall be made of five-eighths inch round wrought iron or steel, placed not more than fourteen inches apart.

The base of the ladder shall be securely riveted or bolted to the floor of the balcony. The upper end of the ladder shall be fastened with bolts to the roof of the building. The ladder shall be well braced with wrought iron or steel brackets, built into or bolted to the wall of the building. These brackets shall be placed not more than four feet apart.

All parts and details of the construction of balconies, ladders, stairways, and hand rails shall be firmly supported and stiffened so as to be perfectly rigid, durable and secure.

Each balcony shall be tested by the owner or builder thereof at his own expense whenever required so to do by the Superintendent of Buildings, with a dead load of one hundred pounds per square foot of floor area. If the balcony shows any weakness in construction or anchorage it shall be strengthened at once by the owner or builder and made in every way satisfactory to the Superintendent of Buildings.

Balconies of equal strength may be built of either fireproof material provided they comply with the other requirements.

SECTION 264. In lieu of the above fire escapes, stairways may be built entirely of non-combustible material, enclosed in a shaft of masonry, not less than eight inches thick if of brick ,six inches thick if of concrete, or four inches thick if of reinforced concrete, with all doors opening into the open air. If such shaft is entirely outside of the building it may be enclosed with sheet metal of not less than twenty gauge. Such shaft shall run from the ground to above the roof of the building and entrance into such shaft shall be possible only by passing entirely out of the building into the open air on to a fireproof balcony. Spiral slides of approved type may be used in place of stairs. The doors to such shaft shall be constructed of fireproof material throughout or such shaft shall have standard fire doors. Such doors shall be hung in such a manner as to be self-closing. When the last mentioned type of fire escape is used, if the balconies are constructed of fireproof material, other than metal, the floors having no opening; the windows and other openings opposite said balconies need not have metal frames or wired glass.

The floor or bottom of the lowest balcony of every fire escape shall have no opening or open space therein of greater width than one inch, except as hereinafter provided.

SECTION 265. PASSAGEWAYS TO FIRE ESCAPES. In buildings already erected where the fire escape cannot be so placed as to be accessible from the hall or corridor and where the only means of reaching the fire escape is through a room, then the door to such room shall be a sash door, and upon said door or on the wall contiguous to the same there shall be conspicuously painted or printed the words, "To Fire Escape," the letters to be not less than three inches in height; and over said door there shall be suspended a light of not less than eight candlepower in a red colored globe, which said light shall be kept continuously lighted from sunset of each day to sunrise of the succeeding day.

SECTION 266. HALLWAYS TO FIRE ESCAPES. Every exterior fire escape required by this Ordinance on every building hereafter erected or remodeled shall be located at the end of a hall or passageway. All walls and ceilings of every such hall and passageway shall be constructed of the materials prescribed by this Ordinance for elevator shafts in buildings of the class to which such building belongs.

SECTION 267. WINDOWS ADJOINING FIRE ESCAPES. Every window adjoining any part or portion of a fire escape (except the top balcony), attached to the wall through which such window opens, shall have a metal frame and metal sash glazed with wire glass not less than one-fourth inch thick. Every door in an exterior wall leading to or opening upon any fire escape shall be made as hereinafter provided for fire shutters, and shall be glazed with wire glass not less than one-fourth inch thick. Such glass shall be not less than twenty-two inches by thirty-six inches in size. Such doors shall have a metal frame and be hung in such a manner as not to obstruct the balcony.

This section shall apply to buildings already or hereafter erected, provided that windows in existing buildings of Classes "A," "B" and "C" may have the frames, sash and casings entirely covered with metal inside and out, and the wired glass set with metal stops held in place with screws; or they may be covered on the inside with a counterbalanced steel shutter, released in case of fire by a fusible link, to automatically close the opening and cover all casings not protected with metal.

In Class "D" buildings already or hereafter erected, the inside of the sash shall be metal covered and the wired glass shall be held in place by metal stops. Such stops shall be fastened with screws.

SECTION 268. OBSTRUCTIONS TO FIRE ESCAPES. It shall be unlawful to attach, fasten or tie, or to permit, allow or suffer to be attached, fastened or tied to any fire escape, any sign, rope, cable, wire, standard, brace or support that is not by this Ordinance required to be attached, fastened or tied thereto.

It shall be unlawful in any manner or by any means to obstruct, or to permit, allow or suffer to be obstructed, any hallway or passageway leading to a fire escape.

It shall be unlawful to obstruct or to permit, allow or suffer to be obstructed in any manner or by any means, any fire escape or portion thereof.

This section shall apply to buildings already or hereafter erected.

SECTION 269. LOCATION OF FIRE ESCAPES AND STANDPIPES. The Superintendent of Buildings shall have power to determine the location of all fire escapes and standpipes, and the number thereof, in cases in which the number and location thereof is not fixed by this Ordinance; said Superintendent of Buildings shall have power to inspect the same to see that they are properly constructed and maintained, as required by this Ordinance. Before a building permit is issued for any building required to have fire escapes, or stand pipes, the plans therefor shall be submitted to said Superintendent of Buildings and the location and number of such fire escapes must be designated by the said Superintendent of Buildings and indorsed on such plans. If the Superintendent of Buildings finds that any building now existing or in course of construction or hereafter to be constructed does not comply with any of the provisions of this Ordinance in regard to fire escapes or standpipes, such Superintendent of Buildings shall give written notice of such deficiency to the owner, lessee or occupant of such building, requiring such owner, lessee or occupant within thirty days after the receipt of such notice to make such building conform to the said provisions of this Ordinance. It shall be unlawful for the owner, lessee or occupant of such building to use or occupy such building or permit or suffer the same to be used or occupied after the expiration of said thirty days from the receipt of said notice, unless the same has within that time been made to conform to the provisions of this Ordinance and a certificate of such conformity has been issued by said Superintendent of Buildings. The Superintendent of Buildings may, by notice in writing, extend the time.

SECTION 270. STANDPIPES. Every building of three, four or five stories in height shall have attached to the outside of the exterior walls or embedded therein, one or more metallic stand pipes at least four inches in diameter, which shall extend from a point four feet six inches above the sidewalk to and over the roof of such building and at each story there shall be a branch gate valve therein and there shall be a two-story Siamese inlet attached to each stand pipe not more than four feet six inches above the line of the sidewalk, and an outlet over the roof consisting of two valves provided with cap and chains.

Every building of six or seven stories in height shall have outside of the exterior walls or embedded therein, one or more metallic standpipes at least five inches in diameter, each of which shall have a four-way Siamese inlet attached thereto, not more than four feet six inches above the line of the sidewalk, and at each story there shall be a gate valve provided with a cap and chain; there shall be an outlet at the end of each standpipe, over the roof, which shall be connected with a three-way Siamese outlet having gate valves and provided with cap and chains.

Every building of eight or more stories in height shall have attached to the outside of the exterior walls thereof or embedded therein, one or more metallic standpipes at least six inches in diameter, each of which shall have a four-way Siamese inlet attached thereto, not more than four feet six inches above the line of the sidewalk and at each story there shall be a gate valve provided with a cap and chain. There shall be an outlet at the end of each such standpipe, over the roof, which shall be connected with a three-way Siamese outlet having gate valves and provided with cap and chains.

All standpipes, by this section required, shall be capable of sustaining a hydrostatic pressure of three hundred pounds to the square inch throughout their entire length, after the same are erected.

On every building where standpipes are required there shall be one outside standpipe in connection with every fire escape and smoke tower required by this Ordinance.

Every coupling for a standpipe and every such connection, branch, or Siamese, for which provision is made in this section, shall be kept and maintained of a size that will permit the standard fire hose coupling of the City of Glendale to be coupled therewith in the usual manner.

Every such inlet and outlet or branch or Siamese, together with the coupling thereto and the valve or valves and gate or gates thereof shall be of brass, and shall be kept covered at all times, when not in actual use, with a cap and chain of brass.

In the event that any building three or more stories in height by the provisions of this Ordinance is not required to have fire escapes thereon, then such building shall be equipped with exterior standpipes ,the number of which shall be based on the floor area of such buildings and computed on same ratio as by this Ordinance provided for fire escapes according to the class and the purpose for which such building is designed, built or intended to be used. This section shall apply to buildings hereafter erected.

SECTION 271. INTERIOR STANDPIPES. Inside of every building over two stories in height, except Class "A" buildings, dwellings, churches, cold storage plants, and ice houses, there shall be installed and maintained interior standpipes extending from a direct connection with the city water main (such connection to be of not less diameter than that of the standpipe), to and above the roof of the building as follows:

Every building over two stories in height shall have such standpipes of less than two inches internal diameter. Every such standpipe shall have a one and one-half inch hose connection on each floor and roof, with sufficient standard one and one-half inch fire hose (and suitable nozzle) attached thereto to reach all points of such floor. All such standpipes and hose shall be located and maintained to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Buildings. If the height of any such building renders the available water pressure insufficient to throw a reasonable stream of water from such standpipes through such fire hose, then such standpipes in such building shall be connected to a tank containing not less than one thousand gallons of water upon the roof of the building.

This section shall apply to buildings already or hereafter erected, provided that in School Buildings if existing standpipes are smaller than 2 inch and are so placed that more than 50 feet of hose is required to reach all parts of the building, one-half as many 2 inch standpipes with suitable hose connections shall be installed in addition to the existing standpipes. In no case shall a standpipe smaller than 1½ inch be allowed, and the standpipe, whether new or old, shall be connected directly with the city water main outside the house supply.

SECTION 272. BASEMENT PIPE INLETS. The cellar or basement of any store, warehouse or factory shall have through its ceiling a pipe inlet with a cover flush with the floor above. Said pipe inlet shall be not less than eight inches in diameter and shall be kept free from any obstruction.

There shall be one pipe inlet for every feet feet in width or fraction thereof, and one pipe inlet for every eighty feet or fraction thereof in length of such cellar or basement.

This section shall apply to buildings already or hereafter erected.

SECTION 273. METAL FRAMES ,WIRE GLASS, FIRE DOORS, SHUTTERS. In any buildings of Class "A" construction within Fire District No. 1 every exterior window or opening situated within sixteen (16) feet in any direction of a wall or roof of any building or an adjacent wall of the same building presenting any other than a blank masonry wall, or within sixteen (16) feet of the opposite side of any alley, whether the opposite side of such alley be occupied by buildings or not, and in buildings of Class "B" and "C" construction within Fire District No. 1, every exterior window or opening situated within thirty (30) feet in any direction of a wall or roof of any building, or an adjacent wall of the same building presenting other than a blank masonry wall, or within thirty (30) feet of the opposite side of any alley whether the opposite side of such alley be occupied by a building or not, shall be equipped in one of the following described manners:

(1) With metal frames and sash glazed with wired glass not less than ¼ inch thick, no light of which glass shall be larger than 42 x 72 inches. Such metal frames and sash shall be constructed of heavy galvanized iron, and all joints shall be locked and riveted without solder; or (2) with standard fire doors or shutters constructed, arranged and hung in accordance with the specifications prescribed in this Ordinance for the doors closing communication openings; or (3) on the first story of any building with rolling iron or steel shutters. Such shutters shall be counterbalanced in such manner as to be readily opened from the outside, provided, however, that in cases where such windows and openings open onto any court of more than sixteen (16) feet in width in cases of Class "A" buildings, or more than twenty (20) feet in width in cases of Class "B" or Class "C" buildings, such equipment shall not be required.

All doors opening onto fire escape balconies shall be so arranged as to be readily opened from the outside.

SECTION 274. COMMUNICATING OPENINGS. Openings through exterior, division or party walls, whereby communication is made with an adjoining building or room shall not exceed in aggregate width twenty-five (25) per cent of the length of such wall in any one story, and no such opening shall exceed ten (10) feet in width. Every such opening shall have metal covered fire doors on each side or shall be constructed and arranged as specified in this section. Such fire doors or shutters closing communicating openings shall be held open by a fusible link and shall be so arranged that they will close automatically in case of fire. Any fire door or rolling shutter which bears the National Underwriters' stamp of approval for the same purpose may be used in lieu of any doors or shutters mentioned in this section.

SECTION 275. FIRE DOOR CONSTRUCTION. All fire doors or shutters shall be constructed in conformity with the following specifications: Such doors shall be constructed of two or three thicknesses of matched redwood boards, and such shutters shall be constructed of two thicknesses of matched redwood boards. All doors not over twenty-five feet in area shall be considered shutters. In each case such boards shall be not over six inches wide, at right angles to each other, or crossing diagonally, nailed with wire nails clinched, and covered on both sides and on all edges with sheet tin or galvanized iron not more than fourteen inches by twenty inches in size, joined with lock joint and nailed to the woodwork, nails to be driven inside the lap and the joints hammered down over the nail heads. No solder shall be used. The hinges, bolts and latches of such doors shall be secured or fastened to the door or shutter after the tin or iron has been nailed

on. No door shall be less than two and five-eighths inches in thickness, nor shutters less than one and three-fourths inches in thickness.

Hinges and hangers shall be of strong wrought iron and fastened to the door or shutter with bolts and nuts. Latches shall be so arronged on the shutters that they can be opened from either side.

Swinging doors and swinging shutters shall close into an opening provided in the wall, which wall shall be rabbetted three inches at the top and sides and one and one-half inches at the bottom to receive the same; provided that, in buildings erected before the passage of this Ordinance, swinging doors and swinging shutters must close into the openings; but the rabbet may be omitted.

All sliding doors shall extend at least three inches over the masonry at sides and top of the doorway or opening, and one and one-half inches below the top of the sill. Sliding doors may run at the bottom in a channel iron so set as to give the door a bearing of one and one-half inches below the top of the sill.

Every sill shall break the floor and rise at least one inch above the floor level, and shall be constructed of metal of masonry. Wood sills shall not be used.

The rail or track must be heavy enough to withstand heat without warping, and may be made of angle or channel iron, and both rails must be secured to the wall wherever possible by bolts passing through the wall, otherwise expansion bolts shall be used. When channel or angle iron cannot be obtained, the track may be made of common flat bar steel not less than three-eighths inch thick and four inches wide, bolted through the wall with three-fourths inch bolts. The distance of the track from the wall may be regulated by washers.

Stops shall be placed so as to prevent the door from rolling off the track at either end, and hold it in position when closed.

SECTION 276. Occupants of all buildings provided with fire doors and shutters shall close the said fire doors and shutters at the close of business each day.

This section shall apply to all buildings already or hereafter erected.

ARTICLE XVI

SECTION 290. THEATERS—CHARACTER OF CONSTRUCTION. All theaters and theater buildings shall be of Class "A" construction throughout. No building, which at the time of the passage of this Ordinance is not in actual use for theatrical or operatic purposes, and no building hereafter erected not in conformity with the requirements of this Ordinance, shall be used for theatricals or operatic performances, or for public entertainments of any kind, until the same shall have been made to conform with the requirements of this Ordinance. All existing buildings in use as theaters at the time of the passage of this Ordinance shall be made to comply with the provisions thereof under the direction and supervision of the Superintendent of Buildings, to such an extent as may be deemed necessary and practical by said Superintendent of Buildings, except where specially mentioned in the following sectfons, in which case they shall be made to comply with said sections.

No building herein described shall be maintained or opened to the public for theatrical or operatic purposes, or for public entertainments of any kind until the Superintendent of Buildings shall have approved the same in writing as conforming to the requirements of this Ordinance.

SECTION 291. FRONTAGE AND COURTS. Every theater or theater building shall have at least one frontage on a street, and in such frontage there shall be suitable means of entrance and exit for the audience. In addition to the aforesaid entrances and exits on a street there shall be an open court, corridor or space on the side thereof not bordering on a street when said building is located on a corner lot, and on both sides of such building when there is but one frontage thereof on a street. The width of each of such open court or courts, corridors, shall be not less than five (5) feet of unobstructed space when the seating capacity of such theater is not more than 1,000 persons. When such seating capacity is more than 1,000, and not more than 1,500 persons, each of said court or courts, corridor or corridors, shall be six (6) feet in width of unobstructed space, and when such seating capacity is more than 1,500 persons, each of such court or courts, corridor or corridors shall be seven (7) feet in width of unobstructed space. Every such open court or corridor shall be continuous from the proscenium wall of such theater to the wall separating the auditorium from the entrance lobby or vestibule. A court or corridor of the same width shall continue to the street or alley from each such open court or corridor through such structure as may be built on the street side of the auditorium with continuous walls of brick or fireproof materials on each side of the entire length of such court or corridor. The floors of every such court or corridor, and the ceiling of every such corridor shall also be fireproof.

The outer ends of openings of every such court or corridor shall be provided with doors or gates opening toward the street of the full width of such corridor. During the performance or presence of the audience in any such theater all the doors or gates in the corridors shall be kept open by proper fastenings; at other times they may be closed and fastened by movable bolts or locks. The said open courts and corridors shall not be used for storage purposes, or for any purpose whatsoever, except for exit and entrance from and to the auditorium and stage. The elevation of the floors of said corridors at the front entrance to the building shall be continuous with the sidewalk where they begin at the street entrance. The entrance in the main front of the building shall not be on a lower elevation than the sidewalk, and shall in no case be more than twenty-eight inches above the sidewalk, and gradients without steps shall be exclusively used in all exits and approaches from the first floor levels to the street or alley.

The proscenium openings of every theater shall be parallel to the principal street frontage of the building in which such theater is located, and the foyer and lobby, or foyer or lobby, of every such theater shall extend at substantially right angles to such proscenium opening and to such principal street frontage. For the purposes of this section, no alley or place or court shall be considered, deemed or held to be a street.

SECTION 292. THEATER ON CORNER LOT—SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS. In a theater building or a building in which a theater is located on a corner lot, that portion of the premises bordering on a street and not required for use as a theater may, if such portion be not more than twenty-five (25) feet in width, be used for offices, stores or apartments, provided the walls separating such portion of such building from the theater proper are carried up solidly without openings to and through the roof, and that a fireproof passage or corrider be provided for each gallery not less than five (5) feet in width; such passage or corridor shall lead directly to the street or alley by means of fireproof stairs, or may run on a level directly through the face of that portion of the building bordering on the street to balconies and stairs leading to the ground as herein provided; or a fireproof court shall be provided as elsewhere described in this Ordinance. There shall be no means of communication between said passages, corridors, courts or balconies and stairs and the office, store and apartment section of the building except for the private offices of the theater.

SECTION 293. FOYERS, LOBBIES, ETC. The aggregate capacity of the foyers, lobbies, corridors, passages and room for the convenience of the audience not including aisle or seat space or the space between seats, in every theater or portion of a building used as a theater, shall on each floor and gallery thereof be sufficient to contain the entire number to be accommodated on said floor or gallery, in the ratio of 150 superficial square feet of floor room for every 100 persons, but no public main hall, lobby or corridor shall be less than six (6) feet wide anywhere. Gradients or inclined planes shall be employed instead of steps to overcome all differences of level in the aisles on the main floor and in the corridors and passages leading from all floors or galleries of every such theater. This section shall apply to all buildings already erected in so far as it relates to gradients.

SECTION 294. INTERIOR WALLS. Fireproof walls shall separate the auditorium of every such theater from the entrance vestibule, and from any room or rooms over such vestibule, and from any lobbies, corridors, refreshment or other rooms. Every staircase for the use of the audience of any such theater shall be enclosed with walls of masonry or of fireproof materials. The opening to each staircase from each gallery in said theater shall be the full width of said staircase. No door shall open immediately upon a flight of stairs, but a landing at least the width of the door shall be provided between such stairs and such door. Every such stairway landing shall be capable of sustaining a load of not less than 125 pounds per square foot with factor of safety of four, and shall be of fireproof construction.

SECTION 295. PROSCENIUM WALL. A fire wall built of masonry shall separate the auditorium of every theater from the stage thereof and such wall shall extend at least three (3) feet above the stage roof, or the auditorium roof if the latter be the higher. Above the proscenium opening there shall be an iron, steel or reinforced concrete girder. Should there be constructed an orchestra balcony above the stage and above the prescenium opening, such orchestra balcony shall be placed on the auditorium side of the proscenium fire wall, and shall be entered only from the auditorium side of said wall. The moulder frame around the proscenium opening shall be constructed entirely of fireproof materials. If metal is used, said metal shall be filled in solid to such proscenium wall with non-combustile material and securely anchored to such wall with iron. Every proscenium opening shall be provided with a fireproof curtain of asbestos or other fireproof material, which shall slide at each end within iron grooves securely fastened to the masonry wall and shall extend into such iron grooves to a depth of not less than six inches on each side of the opening. Said fireproof curtain shall be raised at the commencement of each performance and lowered at the close thereof, and shall be operated by machinery for that purpose, and shall be hung from the proscenium wall by means of iron or steel rods, chains, or brackets securely fastened to such wall; and shall be balanced in such manner that it will slide down automatically when released, and it shall be so arranged that it may be operated from each side of the proscenium arch and from the fly gallery.

Each proscenium curtain shall be placed at least two feet distant from the footlights at the nearest point. No doorway or opening through the proscenium wall from the auditorium shall be allowed above the first floor, and every such first floor opening shall have fireproof doors on each face of the walls, and the doors shall be hung so as to be opened from either side at all times and be self-closing. This section shall apply to all buildings already erected.

SECTION 296. PARTITIONS. All the walls separating the dressing rooms from the stage and all the partitions dividing the dressing rooms, together with all the partitions of every passageway from such dressing rooms to the stage, and all other partitions on or about the stage shall be constructed of fireproof material. All doors in any of the said partitions shall be fire doors. All shelving and cupboards in each and every dressing room, property room or other storage room

"Dead men tell no tales." Neither do deaf men, and anybody can be deaf to tale-bearers.

Glendale Daily Press

Since you never can be anybody but yourself, what right have you to judge anybody but yourself?

Foley's Friendly Fancies

SHUT OUT

Person, you gave us all the hook,
But I guess most all of us need it,
I don't know where you got the Judgment Book
But I like to hear you read it.
I'm a sinner myself, in a modest way,
And I'm not what you'd call intrusive,
But I judge from the sermon you preached today
That Heaven is quite exclusive.

I never knew that the gate of pearl
Was so everlastin' narrow,
I was fooled, I guess, by that sinner girl
And the mote and the falling sparrow.
But if what you said of the Gate was true,
I looked through the congregation,
And I saw a lot that won't get through
Without some alteration.

It's a mighty straight and narrow way,
With a lot of dangerous ledges,
And I guess the way that you survey
Has cut off some of the edges.
You've got it narrowed down so fine
There's bound to be some trippin',
Your feet are safe I know, but mine,
Somehow I feel 'em slippin'.

Parson, I know you'll go up higher,
If you live up to your teachin',
You and the sexton and the choir,
And I s'pose you'll go on preachin'.
But if all the things you said are so,
If you speak by revelation,
I'm afraid you'll have to go below
To get a congregation!

BEAT WOMAN TIED TO TREE IS CHARGE

NEW MADRID, Mo., Jan. 19.—Miss Bernice Phillips, 19, was tied to a tree, beaten and whipped at Matthews, near here, by seven business men because she refused to heed their warning to leave that place, officials charged today. According to the girl's testimony at the preliminary hearing, they came to her home, masked and disguised, December 15, and seized her. She said they marched her down the road, tied her to a tree and beat her with a heavy rope until her body was bruised. The seven men gave $500 bond each and will stand trial before the circuit court here January 23.

One is apt to strike a happy vein in the vicinity of the funny bone.

BOYS MAY HAVE BEEN CAR BANDITS

Mrs. William Crawford, 800 South Central avenue, reported to the police Tuesday night that when she attempted to start her car, which was parked near San Fernando road and Park avenue, she found the brakes released and the car in gear. She said that there were several boys loitering in the vicinity and that she believed they had been meddling with the machine. She said that two of the boys had a motorcycle and that the others were in an automobile. Two of the boys had guns.

When a woman can't get what she wants she tries to convince herself that it wasn't worth having, anyway.

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shall be constructed of metal, slate or other equally efficient fireproof material. Dressing rooms may be placed in the fly galleries, provided the proper exits are secured therefrom to the fire escapes in the open courts, and the stairs leading to the same shall be fireproof. All dressing rooms shall have an exit leading directly into a court, street or alley, and shall be ventilated by windows in the external wall or otherwise. No dressing room shall be more than one story below street level.

All windows in any theater, except those of street front, shall have metal frames and metal sash, glazed with wire glass not less than one-fourth inch thick. All windows to dressing rooms shall be made to open and shall not be obstructed with grills or bars.

This section shall apply to all buildings already erected insofar as it affects exits and windows.

SECTION 297. STAGE AND OTHER FLOORS. All floors throughout the entire theater building, or the portion of a building used as a theater, shall be of Class "A" construction, except that the portion of the stage immediately back of the proscenium opening, and of equal width with such proscenium opening, may be of wood construction; provided, however, that a finishing covering of wooden flooring boards on wood sleepers, embedded in concrete, may be laid in other portions of such structure, except in the fly galleries thereof.

All pin rails, rigging-lofts and gridirons and all other fixtures about the stage of every such building, or portion of a building, shall be of iron or steel or other fireproof material.

SECTION 298. FOYER OR ENTRANCE LOBBIES, ETC. The foyer or entrance lobby, or the foyer and entrance lobby, of every theater designed to seat not more than 600 persons, on the first floor and first gallery floor thereof, shall have a uniform width of not less than sixteen feet; and the width thereof, where said seating capacity is designed for more than 600 persons, shall be increased in the ratio of one foot for each additional 100 persons, or fractional part thereof, to be seated in such theater as aforesaid.

Every wall or partition extending to the ceiling or otherwise separating the first floor from the foyer or entrance lobby, or foyer and entrance lobby, shall be pierced by a doorway opposite each aisle in such auditorium, which doorway shall be not less than five feet in width and not less than seven feet in height; provided, however, that such doorways opposite wall aisles shall be not less than four feet in width.

The foyer or lobby, or the foyer and lobby, of every theater may be used as a common exit only for the main floor and the first gallery, including their boxes.

SECTION 299. INSIDE STAIRWAYS. Every stairway within a theater or in that portion of a building used as a theater, shall be constructed of fireproof material throughout. No stairway from a balcony and a gallery shall communicate with a basement or cellar. All stairs in each flight shall have treads of uniform width and risers of uniform height. Every stairway in any such theater designed to accommodate not more than fifty people shall be at least four feet wide, and for each fifty persons or fraction thereof, in addition to such fifty, every such stairway shall be increased not less than six inches in width. In no case shall the risers of any stairs exceed seven and one-half inches in height; nor shall the treads, exclusive of nosings, be less than ten and one-half inches wide. No circular or winding stairways for the use of the public shall be permitted.

At least two independent stairways, or other exits, with direct exterior outlets, shall be provided for the service of the stage and shall be located on the opposite sides thereof. Every inside stairway leading to an upper gallery in such theater shall be enclosed on both sides with walls of fireproof material.

A stairway leading only to the first or lower gallery in such theater may be left open on one side only. When any straight stairway returns directly on itself a landing without steps as wide as the stairway and extending clear across the full width of both flights, shall be provided.

The outer line of the wall of every such landing shall be curved to a radius of not less than two feet. Every such stairway turning at an angle shall have a landing without winders introduced at the turn. Where two or more flights of stairs connect with one main flight, no winders shall be introduced, and the width of the main flight shall be at least equal to the aggregate width of the side flights. Every such stairway shall have landings introduced at convenient distances. Every such inclosed stairway shall have a handrail on each side thereof firmly secured to the walls, not more than two inches distant therefrom and not more than three feet above the stairs or landing. Such handrails shall not be required on level platforms or landings which are of greater length than the width of the connecting stairs. Every such staircase eight feet or more in width shall be provided with a center handrail of metal, not less than two inches in diameter, placed at a height of not more than three feet above the treads, and supported on wrought metal or brass standards, placed not nearer than four feet, nor more than six feet apart, and securely fastened to the stairs.

SECTION 300. EXITS. In every theater there shall be not less than two exits from each side of the main floor and from each side of every gallery, into the open courts of such theater, or into a street or alley; provided, that when the seating capacity of such gallery does not exceed 300 persons, the two side exits nearest the interior

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stairways may be omitted. Each of such exits shall be not less than five feet in width and shall open from the aisle or aisles and be on the level of the connecting end of such aisle or aisles. The doors of such exits may be made of wood and hung in wood frames. The exterior of all such doors and the exterior of all such frames shall be covered with lock seam tin or pressed iron or may be steel, and such doors shall be held shut by a device which readily yields to the direct pressure of one person. Every such door shall be hung outwardly and when open shall not obstruct any court, passageway, corridor, stairway, exit or balcony.

Every exterior balcony or stairway, leading from a gallery in any theater, shall be constructed of iron or steel of sufficient strength to sustain a load of eighty pounds per square foot of floor area with a factor of safety of four. Every such balcony or stairway constructed directly above any other such balcony or stairway shall have solid iron or steel steps and floor. The aggregate width of the exterior stairways leading from the gallery or galleries shall be one-half the required width of the interior stairways leading from such gallery or galleries, but in no case shall any such exterior stairway be less than two (2) feet in width. The risers of such exterior stairs shall not exceed eight (8) inches in height and the run shall not be less than eight (8) inches. Every such balcony and stairway shall be constructed wholly within private property lines and shall not extend in whole or in part over or upon street or sidewalk lines.

This section shall apply to all buildings already erected.

SECTION 301. GALLERY FRONTS AND WAINSCOTING. All parts of every gallery or box in every theater, except the balustrade capping, shall be formed of fireproof material; provided, however, that the wainscoting of wood may be used to a height not to exceed six feet, providing such wainscoting is backed solidly by fireproof walls or partitions.

STAIRWAYS AND EXITS FROM BALCONIES AND GALLERIES. Every balcony or gallery in a theater shall have at least two exits and stairways (in addition to side exits to open courts, streets or alleys mentioned in Section 300) connecting therewith. One of such exits and stairways shall be located on each side of such balcony or gallery; and where such balcony or gallery has a seating capacity of less than seven hundred and fifty persons, each of such exits shall be not less than five feet in width, and such width shall be increased six inches for each and every fifty persons, or part of such number of persons, in excess of fifty, which such stairway is designed to accommodate, and where such balcony or gallery has a seating capacity of less than seven hundred and fifty (750) persons, each of such exits shall be not less than five feet in width and such width shall be increased six inches for each and every fifty persons or parts of such number of persons in excess of fifty which such stairway is designed to accommodate. When such balcony has a seating capacity of seven hundred and fifty or more persons, an additional exit and stairway separate and apart from every other exit and stairway and leading directly to the street shall be provided.

Every stairway from the topmost gallery (above the first gallery) of every theater shall be constructed without winders and shall lead directly to the street, and shall be fireproof and enclosed by fireproof walls and ceiling; said walls shall have no openings therein other than window openings containing metal frames with metal sash glazed with wired glass not less than one-fourth inch thick.

SECTION 302. VENTILATION OF STAGE. There shall be provided over the stage of every theater and directly to and through the ceiling thereof, and to, through and at least ten feet above the roof of the building in which said theater is located, two metal flues, each of which shall be at least thirty-six inches in diameter, and shall be securely stayed. The tops of such flues may be closed wth an over-balanced metal disk, hinged at one side thereof, and held closed, or nearly so, by a metal catch. Said catch shall be liberated by a wire or metal cord in each fly gallery, marked "To ventilate stage and clear of smoke, pull this cord," also by a closed electric circuit operated from the fly galleries and from the box office, by a lever marked "To ventilate stage and clear of smoke, push this lever to the right."

SECTION 303. LIGHTS OVER EXITS. Over every exit from a theater and not more than one foot above such exit and on the inside thereof, there shall be placed and maintained a metal box, the front of which shall be of red colored glass upon which shall be inscribed in visible letters not less than five inches in height the word "Exit." There shall be placed and maintained within each such metal box a lamp in which only mineral, sperm or other non-explosive oil is burned. All such lamps shall be lighted previous to a performance and before opening of the doors to such theater and shall be kept continuously lighted until the audience shall have departed from the premises.

SECTION 304. PROTECTION OF EXITS. It shall be unlawful for any person, to place or maintain any chair, sofa, settee, stool, seat, or other obstruction whatever in any aisle in, or in any passageway, exit or doorway leading to or from, any room in which any theater or moving picture exhibition or entertainment is being held, conducted or carried on, or to permit, or to cause or permit any person to be or remain upon the floor of any such room, in excess of the number of seats provided for the floor thereof, except the necessary ushers and other attendants whose services are required in and about the conducting of such exhibition or entertainment; and it shall be unlawful for any person to stand or remain in any such aisle, passageway, exit or doorway during the time when such exhibition or entertainment is being held, conducted or carried on.

SECTION 305. WORKSHOPS, STORAGE ROOMS, PROPERTY ROOMS. No workshop, storage or general property room shall be allowed on the auditorium side of the proscenium wall, nor above nor under the stage nor in any of the fly galleries of any theater.

All such rooms or shops may be located in the rear or at the side of the stage, but in such cases they shall be separated from the stage by a brick wall, and every opening leading into such portions from the stage shall have fireproof doors on each side of the opening constructed and arranged as specified in this Ordinance.

No portion of any building hereafter erected or altered, used or intended to be used for theatrical purposes, shall be occupied or used as a hotel, boarding or lodging house, factory, workshop, or manufactory, or for storage purposes except as specially provided for herein.

Said restriction last mentioned relates not only to that portion of the building which contains the auditorium and the stage but applies to the entire structure in conjunction therewith not separated therefrom by division walls.

No store or room contained in such building, nor the offices, stores or apartments adjoining, as aforesaid, shall be let or used for carrying on any business dealing in articles designated as especially hazardous in the classification of the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific Coast nor for manufacturing purposes. No lodging accommodations shall be allowed in any part of the building communicating with the auditorium.

SECTION 306. BOILERS AND HEATING APPARATUS. No steam boiler or heater shall be located under the auditorium, stage property room or main entrance of any theater, and there shall no no communication between such parts of the theater and the boiler room except through the open air.

The space allotted to every such boiler or heater shall be enclosed by walls of masonry on all sides, and by a ceiling of metal lath and plaster.

All openings of such enclosure shall be provided with fireproof doors. No floor register for heating shall be placed in any such theater; except where same is a direct outlet from a fireproof plenum chamber, nor shall any coil or radiator be placed in any aisle or passageway thereof used as an exit therefrom, but same shall be placed in a recess built in the wall or partition thereof to receive the same. Every supply, return or exhaust pipe shall be properly encased and protected where passing through the floors or woodwork.

This section shall apply to buildings already erected.

SECTION 307. FIRE PROTECTION. In addition to the provisions in this Ordinance elsewhere contained, every theater shall be provided with the apparatus, appliances and equipment in this section provided, to-wit:

Standpipes two inches in diameter shall be provided on every floor and gallery as follows, viz.: One on each side of the auditorium and one in each gallery; at least one in the property room and one in the carpenter shop, if the same be contiguous to the building. All such standpipes shall be kept clear from obstruction. Said standpipes shall be separate and distinct from each other and shall receive their supply of water direct from the city main through a connection of the same area as the standpipe. To said standpipes shall be attached, ready for immediate use, not less than twenty-five feet of the best quality two-inch linen hose with nozzle attached. Said hose shall be hung on a suitable rack. All standpipes shall be kept filled with water at all times and ready for immediate use.

A separate and distinct system of pipes and automatic sprinklers, approved by the Superintendent of Buildings, supplied with water from a separate and direct connection with a city main, shall be installed, the size of which connection and pipe shall be regulated by the number of sprinklers installed in accordance with the following table, to-wit:

Size of Pipe.	Maximum No. of Sprinklers Allowed.
¾ in.	1 Sprinkler
1 in.	2 Sprinklers
1¼ in.	4 Sprinklers
1½ in.	8 Sprinklers
2 in.	16 Sprinklers
2½ in.	28 Sprinklers
3 in.	48 Sprinklers
3½ in.	78 Sprinklers
4 in.	110 Sprinklers
5 in.	150 Sprinklers
6 in.	200 Sprinklers

Said sprinklers shall be installed throughout the entire stage section back of the proscenium opening as follows: Underneath the roof above the stage, under all fly galleries, in all dressing rooms, property rooms, carpenter shops, paint rooms, store rooms, passageways, and all places back of the proscenium wall.

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The number of sprinklers to be used will be determined by the amount of area to be sprinkled, and for each area of thirty-six (36) square feet, or fraction thereof, of area herein required to be protected by such sprinklers there shall be provided and set in place one such sprinkler. A gate valve of the same area as the connection at street water main shall be placed in the main supply pipe.

All piping against a wall, joist, girder, beam or rafter shall be supported in a substantial manner by wrought iron or cast iron hangers, and at some convenient point in the highest part of the sprinkler system shall be placed a one-fourth-inch Pet Cock. All sprinklers shall be hung in a perpendicular position unless their location renders it impracticable so to do.

SECTION 308. ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS. There shall be kept in readiness for immediate use on the stage at least four 36-gallon barrels filled with water and two buckets to each barrel, which barrels and buckets shall be painted red on the outside and charged ready for use. There shall be also provided and kept on the stage four liquid chemical fire extinguishers of two gallons' capacity, charged and ready for use, at least four axes, one twenty-foot hook, one fifteen-foot hook, and two ten-foot hooks.

SECTION 309. HOW LIGHTED. Every portion of the building devoted to the use of the public and every outlet leading to a street or alley, including open courts and corridors, shall be well lighted by electricity during every performance, and shall remain so lighted until the audience shall have left the premises.

SECTION 310. LIGHTS CONTROLLED. All lights in the halls, corridors, lobbies, or any other part of said building used by the audience except the auditorium, must be controlled by a separate shut-off located in the lobby and controlled only from that particular place. All lights in passageways and corridors in said building shall be protected with proper wire network.

SECTION 311. GAS CONNECTIONS. Gas mains supplying the building shall have independent connections for the workshops, fly galleries and stage, and provision shall be made for shutting off gas from the outside of the building.

SECTION 312. DUPLICATE LIGHTING. There shall be provided an automatic duplicate lighting system provided with current independent of the regular lighting system.

SECTION 313. FIRE DEPARTMENT SUPERVISION. It shall be the duty of the owner, agent or lessee of every theater to employ one or more competent experienced fireman, approved by the Chief of the Fire Department. Said firemen shall report at least once a week to the Chief of the Fire Department at his office, and be subject to his orders at all times. Said Chief of the Fire Department shall keep a record of the names of all such firemen, and of the date upon which each reports. Such fireman or firemen shall be on duty in uniform at such theater during the whole performance, examine previous to each performance, all fire apparatus required by this Ordinance, and see that the same is in proper place and is in good working order. Such fireman or firemen shall keep diligent watch during every performance for fires and take prompt measures for extinguishing any fires that may occur; and shall not be required or permitted while on duty as such fireman or firemen to act as scene shifter or stage hand, or to do any other work or perform any duties or service other than as herein specified.

SECTION 314. The Superintendent of Buildings, the Council, the City Manager and Chiefs of the Fire Department and of the Police Department shall have a right to enter at any time any building used for theatrical or operatic purposes or for public entertainments of any kind.

SECTION 315. Permits may be granted for the exhibition of moving pictures in rooms, halls and auditoriums constructed according to the provisions of ARTICLE XVI of this Ordinance; provided that the moving picture machine and apparatus be placed in an enclosure or room, rendered proof against fire by having the walls, ceiling and floor thereof effectively protected with one-quarter (¼) inch asbestos or other material equally effective. All openings into such enclosure or room shall be equipped with doors or shutters of non-combustible material so arranged as to effectively close such openings when not in use. All such doors or shutters shall open outward.

ARTICLE XVII. MOVING PICTURE THEATERS

SECTION 330. PERMIT TO CONDUCT. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, as principal, agent, officer, clerk or employee, for himself or itself, or for another person, firm or corporation, to hold, conduct, or carry on, or to cause or permit to be held, conducted or carried on, any moving picture exhibition, or any entertainment at which moving pictures are exhibited, without a permit therefor in writing, granted by the Superintendent of Buildings as hereinafter provided; or to use or operate, or to cause or permit to be used or operated, any moving picture machine unless the same and the inclosure or room in which the same is operated, conform to the requirements set forth in this Ordinance. Any person, firm or corporation on a moving picture exhibition or any entertainment at which moving pictures are exhibited, shall file an application in writing therefor with the Superintendent of Buildings, specifying the place where such exhibition or entertainment is proposed to be held, conducted or carried on, which said application shall be signed by the applicant.

SECTION 331. PERMIT NOT TO BE ISSUED WHEN. No permit to hold, conduct or carry on a moving picture exhibition, or any entertainment at which moving pictures are exhibited, shall be granted by the Superintendent of Buildings, except in a theater approved by the said Superintendent of Buildings, as provided by this Ordinance, unless the building or room in which such exhibition or entertainment is to be held, conducted or carried on, shall conform to the requirements of this Ordinance.

SECTION 332. REQUIREMENTS OF CONSTRUCTION. Except as otherwise provided in Section 315, every room in which a moving picture exhibition, or any entertainment at which moving pictures are exhibited, is held, conducted or carried on, shall be on the first or ground floor, or sidewalk level, and shall front on a public street, and the back or rear of every such room or one side thereof shall abut upon a public street or alley.

SECTION 333. EXTERIOR WALLS. The exterior walls of every room in which a moving picture exhibition or entertainment is conducted shall be constructed of masonry, and the interior walls of such room shall be constructed of masonry or of wood studs lathed with metal or other fireproof lath and plastered with fireproof plaster. The ceiling of every such room, in a building two or more stories in height, shall be constructed of non-combustible material or of wood joists ceiled with metal lath and plastered with fireproof plaster, or wood joists ceiled with quarter-inch asbestos covered with No. 20 sheet iron, and the ceilings of every basement under any such room shall be metal lathed and plastered with fireproof plaster.

SECTION 334. EXITS. (a) Every room in which a moving picture exhibition or entertainment is conducted which has a seating capacity of 100 persons or less, shall have at least one exit in the rear thereof, not less than five feet wide and seven feet high, opening directly on the street or alley at the rear or side of such room so used or occupied.

Every room having a greater seating capacity than 100 persons shall have the width of the exits increased one foot for each additional 200 seating capacity thereof. When the seating capacity is in excess of 400 there shall be two or more exits, the least width of any of which shall be five feet. When the seating capacity of any such room is more than 900 persons such room shall conform to the ordinances of the City of Glendale governing theaters, insofar as said ordinances provide for the construction of theaters, location of exits, and the construction and location of balconies and galleries, location and width of aisles, and the exits therefrom. The exits from any room in which a moving picture exhibition or entertainment is conducted shall be separated from the entrances at the front of the building or room so used or occupied.

Provided, however, that in lieu of the requirements that exits open directly into a public street or alley, said exits may open into a passageway to be constructed along one side of such room, if the seating capacity be not more than 500 persons, or on both sides of such room, if the seating capacity be more than 500, or may be constructed in the rear of such room. Every such passageway shall have a width of not less than eight feet, if passageways are constructed only on one side, or in the rear, and not less than six feet, if passageways are constructed on both sides, and shall open directly into a public street or alley, and shall be used for no other purpose excepting as an exit from such room. Every such passageway must be constructed of brick walls on both sides, or wood studs covered with metal or other fireproof lath and plaster on both sides. The ceilings of every such passageway shall also be of metal or other fireproof lath and plaster, and the floors of the same shall be double, with a sheet of asbestos paper between layers; and, should any basement exist under any such passageway, the ceiling of such basement shall be covered with metal lath and plaster.

Every exit door shall be so hung that it will swing to the exterior of the room, and shall not be locked or fastened during the progress of any exhibition or entertainment in any manner except by a small catch or spring upon the inside, which will readily yield to the pressure of one person from within.

SECTION 335. Lights over exits shall be as in Section 303 provided.

SECTION 336. MOVING PICTURE MACHINES. Every moving picture machine must be placed in an enclosure or room rendered proof against fire by having the ceiling and walls protected with quarter-inch asbestos covered with sheet iron, not less than No. 26 U. S. gauge, and the floor covered with sheet iron not less than No. 20 U. S. gauge, and the floor coverings shall be put on in a workmanlike manner; or such enclosure or room may be rendered proof against fire in a manner approved by the Superintendent of Buildings; provided, that if all sides and the ceiling or top of such enclosure or room are at least one foot from any woodwork, such enclosure or room may be constructed of sheet iron not less than No. 20 U. S. gauge, which sheet iron shall be "lock" lapped and riveted, and supported by angle iron.

(a) All openings into such enclosure or room must be arranged so as to be closed entirely by doors or shutters constructed of the same or equally good fire-resisting material as the walls of the enclosure or room itself, and arranged to be normally closed. Every

Glendale Theatre
Wm. A. Howe, ..Lessee & Mgr.
TONITE
Eugene O'Brien
SUPPORTED BY
Martha Mansfield
—IN—
"Clay Dollars"
EXTRA PREVIEW
"The Adventures of Bill and Bob"
PRODUCED BY
R. N. BRADBURY
OF GLENDALE
FEATURING HIS TWIN SONS
OTHER ATTRACTIONS

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Bulky goods of all kinds are handled by us with promptness, carefulness and complete satisfaction. Boxes, barrels, crates, bags, large or small, will be well taken care of. Get our estimate on your Transfer Job.
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Glendale Rapid Transit Co.
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door of such enclosure or room shall open outward, shall close against a jamb and shall be provided with springs so placed as to keep such door closed. All work on such enclosure or room shall be done in a workmanlike and mechanical manner.

(b) No trap door for entering any such enclosure or room shall be permitted, unless such enclosure or room is provided with an additional door. Every such enclosure or room must be kept clean and free from all inflammable materials of any kind whatever.

(c) The door or coverings for all other openings shall be held open by small cords suspended directly over the arc lamp, and shall be so arranged that when severed they will readily close all openings.

(d) Each opening for the operator's view or for the projection of the picture shall be as small as possible, and shall not be larger than twelve inches by twelve inches.

(e) Each such enclosure or room shall be ventilated by an opening or flue made of galvanized iron not less than No. 20 U. S. gauge, substantially constructed and not less than twelve (12) inches in diameter. Such flue shall extend to the outside of the building or into a chimney with a flue area of not less than sixty (60) square inches. Such enclosure or room shall be as near as possible to the outside of the building and unless the vent for the same is installed in a vertical position, such vent shall not exceed fifteen (15) feet in length, unless such vent is provided with an approved forced draught.

SECTION 337. SMOKING PROHIBITED. It shall be unlawful for any person to place or permit to remain in any enclosure or room in which any moving picture machine is operated, any open fire or any lighted cigar, cigarette or pipe.

ARTICLE XVIII. PENALTY, ETC.

SECTION 350. SPECIFIC PROVISION. The requirements of this Ordinance are hereby specifically declared to cover, govern and control the location, construction, alteration, repair and demolition of all school buildings and other buildings and structures by any school district, school board, board of education or other public or quasi-public or political corporation or body.

SECTION 351. GENERAL PENALTY. Every person, firm or corporation who, as principal, agent, contractor, sub-contractor, officer, servant or employee, for himself or itself, or for any other person or for any firm or corporation, or for any school distict, school board, board of education or other public or quasi-public or political corporation or body, shall violate or neglect or refuse to comply with any of the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $10.00 nor more than $300.00 or by imprisonment in the City Jail or in the County Jail of the County of Los Angeles for not less than five (5) days nor more than three (3) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Every such person, firm or corporation shall be guilty of a separate offense for each and every day during which any building or structure or part thereof erected, constructed, altered, repaired, raised, built upon, demolished, maintained or moved by such person, firm or corporation, in violation of the provisions of this Ordinance, continues in such condition, or for every day during which any other violation of this Ordinance by such person, firm or corporation continues, and shall be punished therefor, as herein provided.

SECTION 352. REPEAL OF CONFLICTING ORDINANCES. That all of that portion of Ordinance No. 201 of the City of Glendale, California, entitled "AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF GLENDALE REGULATING THE CONSTRUCTION, ALTERATION, REPAIR, MOVING AND DEMOLITION OF BUILDINGS AND THE USE THEREOF, PROVIDING FOR THE ISSUING OF PERMITS FOR THE SAME, ESTABLISHING FIRE LIMITS AND PROVIDING FOR THE DEMOLITION OF BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES DANGEROUS TO LIFE OR PROPERTY, AND PROVIDING A PENALTY FOR THE VIOLATION THEREOF AND REPEALING ORDINANCE NO. 42, AND ALL OTHER ORDINANCES IN CONFLICT THEREWITH," which is in conflict herewith, and all other ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed; provided, that such repeal shall not affect or prevent the prosecution or punishment of any person for any act done in violation of any ordinance of said City which may be repealed by this Ordinance; and shall not affect any prosecution or action which may be pending in any court for the violation of any of the provisions of any ordinance of said City repealed by this Ordinance; and, provided further, that this Ordinance shall not be construed so as to modify or repeal Sections 4 and 5 of said Ordinance No. 201, or any other portion of same or any amendments thereto, establishing or relating to the general fire limits and districts of the City of Glendale which said portions of said Ordinance No. 201 and amendments thereto shall remain in full force and effect.

SECTION 353. The City Clerk shall certify to the passage of this Ordinance and shall cause the same to be published once in the Glendale Daily Press, a daily newspaper of general circulation, published and circulated in said City.

Adopted this 5th day of January, 1922.

SPENCER ROBINSON,
Mayor of the City of Glendale.

Attest: A. J. VAN WIE,
City Clerk of the City of Glendale.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES)—ss.
CITY OF GLENDALE)

I, A. J. Van Wie, City Clerk of the City of Glendale, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance was duly adopted by the Council of the City of Glendale, State of California, and signed by the Mayor at a regular meeting thereof, held the 5th day of January, 1922, by the following vote, to-wit:

Ayes: Davis, Kimlin, Lapham, Robinson, Stephenson.
Noes: None.
Absent: None.

A. J. VAN WIE,
City Clerk of the City of Glendale.